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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TRAINING OF MARINES DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Oct 79 p 3

[Commander's Forum column by Colonel Tran Duc: "In Order to Strongly Defend the Ocean Regions and Islands of the Fatherland"]

[Text] As a force that has only recently been built and expanded our marines have made and are making an effort to train and are constantly increasing their combat strength. In the people's war to defend the fatherland and resist the Chinese invaders, the marines shouldered very heavy tasks. We decided that the special characteristic of the units would be very great mobility in combat in order to attack the enemy in the ocean regions, on the islands and on the mainland. We have a training program that is in accord with this special characteristic that is aimed at improving the quality of the troops in all respects and enabling the cadres and soldiers to have resolute combat willpower and brave combat behavior and be proficient in the techniques and tactics of their branch.

Managing a vast ocean region with many islands and an important coast line, the living environment of the marines is the sea, the islands and the mainland. Each cadre and soldier must train in accord with this environment. They must have physical strength in order to be familiar with wind, wave and ship and they must be excellent swimmers. We have taught them how to swim, both with and without weapons. Each cadre and soldier is actively studying and becoming an expert in ocean routes and is excellent in judging ocean weather and climate.

The requirements and tasks of the marines demand that we strengthen the training and raise the standards of joint combat operations to a high level of precision. The experiences of a number of units during recent maneuvers in the south show that the main thing that has limited study results is the lack of precision in the joint operations of the forces. If this shortcoming is not overcome soon, in future combat this may lead to unfortunate results.

If joint combat operations on the mainland are difficult, then joint operations at sea are even more difficult. We are giving much attention to organizing joint combat operation exercises and constantly training the

cadres and soldiers so there is discipline and precision in training, work and the daily preparations for combat. Not only must there be close solidarity and cooperations between the marine forces but the close relationship with the other branches of service and arms, with the main-force and local troops, the militia and self-defense forces and the armed public security forces at sea and on the mainland and with the self-defense flotillas and fleets and other armed forces at sea and on the islands must be strengthened.

11943

CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV PRESIDENT SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGES

Guinea National Day

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Oct 79 p 4

[Text] On 1 October 1979, SRV President Ton Duc Thang sent a greetings message to President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea. Following is the full text of the message:

On the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and SRV Government and in my own name, may I convey my warmest greetings to you and through you to the Democratic Party, government and fraternal people of Guinea.

The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the successes won in the past years by the fraternal Guinea people and firmly believe that, under your leadership, they will register still greater achievements in defending their country, building it into a progressive and prosperous one and positively contributing to the common struggle of the African and world people against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination for the sake of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

I hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be continuously strengthened and satisfactorily developed.

I wish you good health and present my high regards.

Nigerian Presidential Election

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Oct 79 p 4

[Text] On 1 October 1979, SRV President Ton Duc Thang sent the following greetings message to President Alhaji Shehu Shagari of the Federal Republic of Nigeria:

On the occasion of Your Excellency's election to the presidency of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, may I convey to you my warm greetings.

I hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Vietnamese and Nigerian peoples will be continuously strengthened and developed.

I wish Your Excellency good health, happiness and many achievements in your noble mission and present my high regards.

Nigerian National Day

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Oct 79 p 4

[Text] On 1 October 1979, SRV President Ton Duc Thang sent a greetings message to President Alhaji Shehu Shagari of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Following the full text of the message:

On the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the Independence Day of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and SRV Government and in my own name, may I convey my warm greetings to Your Excellency and the Nigerian Government and people.

I hope that the Nigerian people will register yet greater achievements in consolidating national independence and building a prosperous country.

I hope that the friendly relations between our two countries will be strengthened and developed with each passing day.

I wish Your Excellency good health and present my high regards.

9332

CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

GREETINGS TO ULAANBAATAR--Hanoi, 28 Oct--Le Van Luong, secretary of the Hanoi Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Tran Vy, Hanoi's mayor, have congratulated their counterparts in Ulaanbaatar over the 55th anniversary of the Mongolian capital city. Their joint message said: "Under the clear-sighted leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of Mongolia and led by the party committee and the administrative committees, the inhabitants of Ulaanbaatar are making the capital city a growing centre of civilization, a modern, developed industrial city where more factories, housing projects, schools, hospitals, creches and shops are being built to further improve the material and cultural life of the population, as a model for the whole of Mongolia. On this glorious date we sincerely wish you and the population of heroic Ulaanbaatar many more and still bigger achievements in working for the greatness and prosperity of the city," the message concludes. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 28 Oct 79 OW]

GREETINGS TO SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY--Hanoi, 26 Oct--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent its warm greetings to the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee on its 55th founding anniversary. In a congratulatory message to the SCP Central Committee, the CPVN Central Committee wished the SCP headed by Esteemed Comrade Khalid Baghdash new and greater successes in the struggle against imperialism Zionism and other reactionary forces, for peace, national independence and social progress. "May the militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Syria be constantly consolidated and developed," the message said. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 26 Oct 79 OW]

CSO: 4220

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VCP DIRECTIVE ON PARTY BUILDING DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI GIANG VIEN [Instructor's Review] in Vietnamese No 4, Jul-Aug 79
p 22-29, 37

[Article: "Fully Understand the Basic Spirit of the VCP Secretariat's Directive on Strengthening the Party Development Task and Perfecting and Consolidating Party Organization"]

[Text] The actualities of our party's revolutionary struggle during the past several years, as well as during the past 50 years, have confirmed a truth: the party's combativeness and leadership ability, the role of the party committees, and the quality of the corps of cadres and party members have a decisive effect with regard to all victories of the revolution.

In the two wars to defend the homeland against the Beijing expansionists and their lackeys the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang, despite difficult circumstances many localities and units fought skillfully, committed acts of heroism, and contributed to the victory of the over-all fight. On the other hand, there were also localities and units which did not have high combat effectiveness and did not do a good job of protecting the people. With regard to overcoming the aftereffects of war and to preparing for combat, in addition to the many localities which have carried out those tasks rapidly and well there are still a number of preparations, in which the people's thinking is not yet truly stable, and in which the enemy's psychological warfare arguments have not been smashed.

In order to win victory and achieve combat readiness, there of course must be many factors added together, but the most decisive factor is still the combativeness and leadership ability of the party organizations. The places which fight well and have a high degree of combat readiness are places which have resolute, pure, and strong party organizations, have good core cadres, know how to draft flexible combat plans, and know how to organize forces, develop the exemplary vanguard role of the party members, and mobilize the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses.

In the socialist transformation, the role of the party organizations is also the decisive factor in the implementation of party and state policies. In the south, in the socialist transformation of agriculture the degree to

which the peasants have been brought onto the path of collective livelihood varies greatly. In some localities, by the end of 1978, 90 percent of the peasant households had entered cooperatives or production collectives, but some places have attained a ratio of only 1 or 2 percent. Although each locality has different characteristics, that is not sufficient to explain that excessive disparity. The principal, basic reason is that the party committees in those places either have or have not done a good job of implementing the lines and resolutions of the party, or have or have not been exemplary in campaigning for the families to enter the cooperatives or production collectives.

The same is true with regard to the fulfillment of military obligations, the payment of taxes, and the selling of grain. There are provinces and districts which every year meet or surpass the military recruitment norms and fulfill their grain obligations. On the other hand, there are provinces with good land and much grain which fall very short of meeting their grain obligations. In such cases, it is possible that the policies and prices are not yet rational. But why do many places, with the same policies and prices, do a good job? It must be realized that there are problems regarding the socialist consciousness of the masses and the vanguard, exemplary role of the party members and, above all, of the leadership cadres at the various echelons. The deficient party organizations and party committees are themselves the initial obstacles in the implementation of the party's policies.

In the economic sphere, faced with those difficulties many localities and units have taken the initiative, effectively overcome the negative aspects, and promoted production, such as Hai Hau District and the Vu Thang cooperative in Thai Binh Province, the Dinh Cong cooperative in Thanh Hoa Province, the Kien Thiet machine-building enterprise in Haiphong, the Thai Nguyen steel enterprise, etc. The factor determining the success of those localities and units is the quality of the leadership of the party committees and the quality and ability of the party members.

In many localities and units, in the face of fierce testing and the plots and distortions of the enemy, the masses continue to maintain stability and confidence in the party and the regime. On the other hand, there are some places in which there are few difficulties but in which the thoughts of the masses are still not stable, to the degree that some elements are disoriented. That situation is due above all to the fact that the party organizations have not done a good job of leading, and some of the party members are lacking in quality, are not exemplary, and cannot develop the revolutionary nature and creativity of the masses.

Today, our country's revolution is facing new challenges and must fulfill very difficult missions. Our economy has always been backward and has been devastated during more than 30 years of warfare, and our people's living conditions are very urgent requirements. At the same time, the Beijing expansionists are implementing an insidious plot to weaken us in order to advance toward the annexation of our country. Therefore, we must rapidly become strong with regard to both economics and national defense. We must

strengthen our national defense and maintain combat readiness while promoting the great undertaking of socialist transformation and socialist construction.

Economic construction has always been difficult and the hostility and sabotage of the Beijing expansionists have made that undertaking even more difficult.

If we are to be sufficiently strong to fulfill those difficult missions, first of all we must endeavor to build a pure, strong party with sufficient numbers and high quality, which is both capable of guiding production and combat and has a spirit of brave, resolute combat, has good revolutionary qualities, and has the confidence of the people. In order to attain those requirements, we must strengthen party development in order to attain both the quality and quantity requirements, quickly complete the task of expelling people not qualified to the party members from the party, and transform the party members whose level of political enlightenment is low and whose consciousness of being exemplary is deficient.

The summary report on party building at the Fourth Party Congress pointed out that "Only if the party has an appropriate number of party members can it become an organization, have sufficient combat forces, assure close relations with the broad masses, and fulfill the party's leadership role in all sectors, localities, and units. In that sense, quantity is closely related to quality."

That situation reflects the necessity and urgency of strengthening the party building task in order to create uniform quality within party ranks. If that is to be accomplished, it is necessary to overcome narrowness and factionalism in party building. The evils of narrowness and factionalism are caused by insufficient awareness of the qualifications of party members, and also by the improper motives of many cadres and party members in the party development task. Some comrades fear difficulty, are afraid of making mistakes, and dare not accept responsibility, while some comrades cannot evaluate the revolutionary nature of the masses, especially youths and scientific-technical cadres, or confuse phenomena with essential nature. They evaluate the masses by means of a number of miscellaneous, ephemeral shortcomings and deficiencies, but not on the basis of the fundamental conditions: enlightenment with regard to the party, the class, and the revolutionary capabilities, as manifested in a spirit of revolutionary struggle, capability to fulfill missions, confidence in the party and the regime, and the trust of the masses.

But recently there has been not only the deficiency of narrowness in party development work but also the situation of laxity and lowering party member standards. That situation is also caused by improper motives: admitting party members in order to achieve accomplishments, to avoid criticism, to have the full complement of categories, and in some places even to add to factions. Each party member is a cell of the party. Only if each cell is strong can the party be strong. President Ho Chi Minh said, "In order to lead the revolution, the party must be strong, and a strong party results

from good party chapters. Good party chapters result from good party members."* The quantity of party members truly has meaning only when they are of good quality. If there are a large number of party members but the requirements regarding quality are not met, the weakness will increase as the numbers increase, party organization will become complicated and lax, and the party's leadership role will not be strengthened but will be weakened. Lenin said, "We have no need for party members who are members in name only. The only party in the world that is in power is concerned with improving the quality of party members and to purging those who infiltrate our party from our ranks, and is not concerned about further increasing the number of party members. That party is our party, the party of the revolutionary working class."**

To pay attention to quality in party development means, above all, to make certain that the people admitted into the party are people who are worthy and fully qualified. They are people who "have been forged in revolutionary struggle and have proved themselves to be the most outstanding members of the masses, are enlightened with regard to revolutionary ideals, are loyal to the homeland and to socialism, are exemplary in production labor and other work, in combat, and in study, have close relations with the masses." (From the Party Statutes.) The people who are admitted must also be people who have proper motives toward the party, have clear political histories, and do not violate the political standards set by the Party.

In the course of fulfilling the party's political missions, it is necessary to select and cultivate the positive people in the revolutionary movements in order to develop the party.

The party is the political leader and is also the combat staff of the working class. The party not only sets forth the lines but also transforms them into revolutionary action and real victories for the revolution. For that reason, the party development task must be integrally related to the fulfillment of political missions. Only by means of revolutionary action intended to fulfill the party's political mission is it possible to correctly evaluate the mass movement and select the positive elements among the masses.

The party development task is integrally related to the political missions, not in a general sort of way, but to the specific political missions in each period of time of each sector, echelon, locality, and unit. In the present phase, the party development task must be integrally related to the combat readiness mission and to the carrying out of the three revolutions. If it is separated from the political missions, party development will go astray because it lacks goals.

* Ho Chi Minh, "On Party Building," Su That Publishing House, 1970, p 149.

** V.I. Lenin, "On Party Building," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, pp 195, 196.

It is necessary to overcome such simplistic, distorted viewpoints as only considering daily attitudes and behavior, in isolation from the revolutionary movement and the fulfillment of political missions, or only considering the ephemeral negative manifestations but not examining their understandings of the party or their consciousness of communism, which result in admitting into the party people who do not fully meet the standards.

Party building must always be accompanied by party consolidation. Party consolidation is also a permanent requirement of party building. Only by being concerned with party consolidation is it possible to enable the party to be pure, strong, and capable of fulfilling its political missions. Party consolidation is also an indispensable condition for doing a good job of party building. Only with a strong, pure party organization and party ability and quality can the selection and preparation of eligible candidates and the admission of new party members meet the standards. Therefore, the resolution of the 23d Plenum of the VCP Central Committee (Term III) stipulated that "In the places where the party bases are weak and deficient, there is a lack of internal solidarity, and there is no mass movement, it is necessary to rectify the basic party organization before admitting new party members."

Party consolidation first of all must be continually concerned with perfecting organization, and with educating and training party members.

One of the effective measures for educating and training party members is to place them in combat positions in the revolutionary movements, and by that means improve the quality and ability of, and purify, the ranks of party members. We must go all-out to avoid the tendencies of closing the door in order to consolidate the party and of relating to the struggle to fulfill the political missions, which lead to cultivation in a reformist manner. But on the other hand, we must not lightly regard the education and training of party members by means of party activities, study, self-criticism and criticism. It is necessary to, by means of those activities, cultivate the party members with regard to the class standpoint, communist ideals, the lines and viewpoints of the Party, and revolutionary ethics, while also struggling to overcome the negative phenomena in the ranks of party members. Self-criticism and criticism are especially sharp weapons. They not only help overcome deficiencies but also help raise consciousness, for by means of self-criticism and criticism it is possible to correctly evaluate the good points and deficiencies, recapitulate the experiences, and raise the level at which theory is used in actual situations and work ability. Self-criticism and criticism also contribute to strengthening solidarity and unity within the party and to strengthening the relationship between the party and the masses. Stalin clearly indicated that, "To carry out self-criticism in the proletarian parties is to, by means of their experiences, educate and train those parties, for only thereby can there be trained true cadres and leaders for the party."*

* Stalin, "Some Problems of Leninism," Su That Publishing House, 1959, p 21.

We must, on the basis of the political missions of each period and on the basis of the deficiencies and weaknesses of the corps of party members, periodically set forth appropriate contents for self-criticism and criticism. In the present situation, in order to consolidate the party the Secretariat has decided to launch a cycle of self-criticism and criticism within the party, in accordance with the 10-points set forth in Directive 72.

Self-criticism and criticism must be carried out first of all among the party committee members and key cadres, and only then carried out among the party members. The major lesson concerning the prolongation of the negative aspects among the cadres and party members and the deficiencies in party building is that they are due to the fact that we have not struggled resolutely to overcome those deficiencies among the party committee members and core leadership cadres at each echelon and in each sector.

Recently, the Kien Giang Provincial Party Committee brought out three problems which have long slowed things down, and submitted them first of all for review by the comrades in the Provincial Party Committee. Those comrades whose families were still committing errors in fulfilling such citizens' duties as paying taxes, selling grain, fulfilling military obligations, protecting state property, etc., were to return to the base level to fulfill their missions, and were then to return to their organs to report and review the situation in the presence of the party committee. Then the Provincial Party Committee was to carry out reviews in the district party committees. After this was carried out in only a few localities, more than 200 letters were received from workers, peasants, and intellectuals which praised that action by the province, and within only a short period of time the military obligation was over-fulfilled.

The experiences of Kien Giang once again proved the truth brought forth by Uncle Ho, "Party members lead the way, the rest of the nation follows." If the party members, and above all the key cadres, are to lead the way, they must be educated, and at the same time there must be self-criticism and criticism.

The party consolidation task also demands that the bad elements and those who are not qualified to be party members must promptly and resolutely be expelled from the party. There are such people in the party because:

In the process of party building, due to failure to fully understand the standards and procedures for admitting party members some places have brought into the party some people who are not qualified to be party members.

Since the party leads the government, some party members will not accept the party's education and do not improve and steel themselves, which leads to degeneration. And perhaps, after admitting new party members, some party organizations have relaxed their education and steeling, which prevents them from developing their effort or causes them to become corrupt.

Furthermore, in the process of complicated revolutionary struggle a number of bad elements and opportunists seek all ways to sneak into the party to commit sabotage or seek personal profit.

Therefore, "In addition to admitting new, truly outstanding forces it is necessary to resolutely expel from the party the degenerate, degraded elements who are despised by the masses and are not worthy of being members of a vanguard revolutionary party. At present, their numbers are not large, but if they are not resolutely purged the combativeness of the party and the relationship between the party and the masses will be greatly harmed."*

Since the issuance of Directive 195 of the Political Bureau and Directive 192 of the Secretariat we have expelled tens of thousands of party members from the party. The expulsion from the party of those unqualified to be party members has had a good effect in many party organizations: the relationship between the party and the masses has been strengthened, the mass movements have been stimulated, and organization and discipline in the party have been improved. But those results are not yet uniform; in a number of sectors and localities there is still the situation of tardiness in purging the ranks of party members. That tardiness usually occurs in places in which the party committees have not been strengthened and the core leadership cadres commit mistakes or have insufficient knowledge of the qualifications of party members, or have not resolutely guided the implementation of Directive 192 and Circular 22 of the Secretariat or truly motivated the masses to participate in party building.

According to the spirit of Directive 72 of the Secretariat, it is necessary to continue to implement Circular 22 in order to complete the expulsion of unqualified people from the Party by the end of 1979.

With regard to party members who are deficient, they must be educated, guided, and assisted so that they can endeavor to become good party members. The "average" party members are in fact also deficient, for they are party members, the vanguard warriors of the working class, so they absolutely must be progressive people, in both thought and action, and must be worthy of being leaders of the masses. With regard to the party members called "average," it is difficult to isolate clear, specific deficiencies, for although they are not positive and enthusiastic, they try to behave in such a way that they do not make major mistakes. But if we look deeply into their qualifications to be party members we see that they lack profound consciousness of party ideals and lack revolutionary ardor. They weaken the strength and leadership ability of the party. With regard to that type of party member, in the past many party organizations were still confused and did not know whether to expel them or keep them. Now, the way to deal with that type, as well as with deficient party members, is to go all-out in helping them become positive, fully qualified party members, while also resolutely expelling from the party people who are unwilling to endeavor to advance.

* Le Duan, "On Party Building," Su That Publishing House, 1978, p 212.

In the case of those who are degenerate or degraded the oversight of the party must be coordinated with the oversight of the state organs and mass associations in order to reach accurate conclusions. If, after a comprehensive review, it is found that such people truly no longer have the quality of party members, they must resolutely be expelled from the party. The important thing is that first of all it is necessary to review for expulsion from the party people who are now leadership cadres in the party committees and the cadres in charge at the various levels of the governmental administration, of the mass associations, of the sectors, and of the base-level units but who are not qualified to be party members.

Furthermore, under the conditions of the party leading the governmental administration throughout the nation, many party members have been assigned key responsibilities in the party organizations, the state, and the mass associations. Therefore, opportunist elements have sought ways to sneak into the party to work deals, make profits, and serve their individual schemes, so the party organizations must be on guard against them. The party organizations, especially in the south, must also be on guard against spies and reactionaries who seek ways to sneak into the party to sabotage it from within. Furthermore, it is necessary to carefully examine the party's internal ranks and resolutely expel from the party the bad elements and opportunist elements which have mistakenly been admitted to the party. In the revolution's process of advance, in the face of new challenges, there may always appear within the party's ranks elements which are degenerate politically or with regard to quality. Therefore, purging the party's ranks by means of the mass movements is in accord with the regulations and must be carried out continually. But between now and the beginning of 1980 it is necessary to concentrate on eliminating the remaining people who are not qualified to be party members. The prolongation of that situation has seriously damaged the prestige of the party, the confidence of the masses in the party organizations, and the mobilization of the mass movement to defend and build the homeland.

Party building must be tied in with the mass movement and must also be based on the revolutionary masses. On the basis of motivating the masses, we must organize and lead them to positively participate in building the party. That is also a matter of principle and is one of our party's major experiences.

Our country's masses are very revolutionary and just. Educated and trained by the party, they have absolute confidence in the party, want the party to become increasingly strong, and want the party members to promptly correct their deficiencies and come of age, for that could only benefit the revolution and the masses. Furthermore, since the party is in power the question of whether or not its leadership is good affects their material lives and sentiments. Therefore, they have the right and obligation to participate in party building.

With regard to the party, campaigning for the masses to participate in party building develops the positive nature of the masses in overseeing the activities of the party organizations and of the cadres and party members and in contributing opinions to the party regarding the selection and

admission of party members, and also helps the party to, by means of the opinions of the masses, more clearly realize its good points and deficiencies.

The masses may contribute opinions on many aspects, from the leadership of the party committees to criticism of cadres and party members, and from contributing opinions on the selection of new party members and recommending outstanding people to the party so that it can consider them, prepare them, and admit them into the party, to recommending the election of party committee members and the assignment of cadres before each party Congress.

The masses may also contribute opinions to drafting the lines and policies of the party, such as during the preparations for the Fourth Party Congress. Those things "strengthen the relationship between the party and the masses, expand political activities among the masses, and contribute to stopping the degeneration and degradation of a number of cadres and party members."*

In order to create conditions for the masses to effectively participate in party building, the most important matter is that the party committee members at the base level must regularly carry out strict self-criticism in the presence of the masses concerning their leadership role, carefully listen to the masses' opinions which are critical of the leadership of the party committee members, the cadres, and the party members, and express opinions to the party regarding the local work. With regard to that matter, comrade Le Duan instructed: "Whoever is worthy of being a cadre or party member is worthy of leading the people. The party must allow the people to express their opinions. The people must be encouraged to introduce people for admittance into the party, contribute opinions to the selection of cadres, and oversee all activities of the cadres and party members. Of course, it is the base-level party organization congress and the upper echelon party committees that ultimately decide upon the admission and disciplining of party members and the promotion of cadres. But if the broad masses contribute their opinions to the party, the party can determine those matters more accurately and avoid confusion and mistakes. Furthermore, the masses are the people who carry out all policies of the party and are in direct, daily contact with the cadres and party members, so they can clearly see the right and the wrong in the party's policies and work, and can fully understand the ability and virtue of each cadre and party member. A good party committee member, a good cadre, or a good party member never fears the criticism of the masses."**

* "Summary Report on the Drafting and Amending of Party Statutes," Su That Publishing House, 1977, p 41

** Le Duan, "On Party Building," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1978 pp 158,159

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TO HUU SPEAKS AT HA SON BINH PARTY CONGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Oct 79 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Ha Son Binh Party Congress Concentrates Leadership on Strengthening Grain and Food Production, Stepping Up Production of Consumer and Export Goods. Comrade To Huu Attends and Addresses the Congress"]

[Text] The party organization of Ha Son Binh Province recently held a congress of delegates in order to review the tasks accomplished during the past term and define the direction and mission of the new term (1980-1981).

Comrade To Huu, alternate member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Party Central Committee, attended the congress.

The congress affirms: During the past 2 years, the party organization and ethnic minorities of Ha Son Binh Province have struggled in hardship and have unfailingly overcome the difficulties common to the nation and those of their own as caused by natural calamities, the adjustment of territorial boundaries, etc; they have protected and helped each other in overcoming difficulties in livelihood, they have fulfilled their duties toward the State and they have provided a great deal of manpower and material support for border provinces.

To develop agriculture, the province of Ha Son Binh has committed capital investment in wasteland reclamation and water conservancy works, and new progress has been achieved in terms of intensive cultivation and multi-cropping. Ha Son Binh's production of vegetables and subsidiary food crops is developing fairly well, its handicraft production is expanding at a faster rate, and its management of forests and forest planting, its collection and purchase of agricultural products and foodstuffs, its delivery of export goods, all have progressed well. Ha Son Binh's military and security forces have been strengthened in order to ensure combat readiness and to be able to reinforce fellow provinces in combat.

The congress has severely pointed out the party organization's shortcomings in leadership and guidance: Failure to strongly exploit labor and land

potentials and the advantages of the province's three economic zones as complementary elements for the purpose of developing production and improving the organization of the masses' lives; the province's material-technical base is still poor, intense cultivation still meets with difficulties, social labor productivity is low, and the decentralization of management and the building of the district level is still progressing slowly. The province has not yet devoted enough attention to drawing upon the experience of multiplying progressive models and consolidating its weak bases. The task of party building has yet to be emphasized and be subject to constant guidance, and the recruitment of new party members is proceeding at a slow pace. As a result, the province still has many limitations in struggling against the negative aspects.

For the next 2 years, 1980-1981, Ha Son Binh's direction of struggle is to build the province as one with a rich and beautiful industrial-agricultural-forestry economic base and to become a strong and dependable national defense unit.

The entire province is to concentrate its strength on developing culture and forestry with focus on grain and food, and at the same time, to step up the production of consumer and export goods. By 1981, Ha Son Binh will endeavor to achieve a per capita average of from 330 to 360 kilograms of grain, 150 dong of consumer goods, and from 35 to 40 dong of export goods. To attain these objectives, Ha Son Binh will emphasize wasteland reclamation, water conservancy, forest planting and the building of a new economy, and it will devote special attention to stepping up animal husbandry and manure-making which are the province's two weak programs. The entire province advocates the development of industrial crops of all varieties, tea, mulberry, tobacco and sugar cane. Relying on local sources of raw materials, the province will expand all branches of artisan industry, handicrafts and traditional arts and provide positive guidance for the implementation of the State's new policies designed to encourage animal husbandry, develop a supplementary family economy, etc.

Speaking at the congress, Comrade To Huu praised Ha Son Binh's party organization and people for having, over the past few years, maintained a posture of revolutionary offensive with flexibility and initiative, for having overcome difficulties and achieved important successes and for having created a new, stronger and more stable position in economic development and in building a new life.

Comrade To Huu has transmitted to the congress the spirit and basic contents of resolutions adopted by the 6th plenum of the VCP Central Committee. He pointed out: Ha Son Binh is a province with a fairly high per capita average in cultivable land, it also has three economic zones: the delta, the piedmont and the mountains, and each zone has its own advantages; it possesses an abundant labor source with many handicraft branches and trades; the rich resources, forests and forest land in Ha Son Binh still have many potentials. Ha Son Binh is endowed with a fairly abundant local source of raw materials for agricultural, forestry and mineral products.

With its existing and soon to be built material and technical base and with the Hoa Binh hydroelectric works on the Da River, Ha Son Binh has the conditions for a good distribution of labor, for total and balanced economic development, particularly in terms of grain and food and consumer and export goods production, for solving even better by itself the people's life in the province and carrying out well its duties toward the central echelon.

Comrade To Huu emphasized: More than any other time, each locality, branch, district and primary level should develop its determination for self-sufficiency and self-improvement, each should examine itself and have a better understanding of its own material and spiritual potential and each should take the initiative to develop plans, find the most effective measures and develop, to the highest level and under present conditions, the productive strength of its units and installation.

Speaking of organization for implementation, Comrade To Huu reminded the congress: In order to step up production, organize our lives well, consolidate national defense and security, there is no other way than that of vigorously promoting the masses' revolutionary movement, developing the working people's collective mastery and solving society's negative phenomena as early and as radically as possible. Along with the consolidation of production installations, agricultural cooperatives must devote their attention to the implementation of policies that encourage workers to produce with fervor, reduce the secondary staff and train a corps of cadres with managerial and organizational capabilities. Ha Son Binh is not only a land with experience and a good tradition in agricultural and handicraft production, but in mass revolutionary movements that encompass such diverse fields as agricultural and industrial production, health, social and cultural affairs, it also has models. Ha Son Binh should value its own knowledge and experience, it should draw upon and disseminate essential lessons in order to multiply these models throughout the province and create a move in economy and livelihood which can serve as a basis and impetus for strong advancement in the years ahead.

Addressing the issue of party building, Comrade To Huu reiterated: Party organizations at all echelons should discuss democratically and thoroughly the mission and measures of this task through concrete issues, party committee echelons should strictly weigh and make timely decisions and forge a high degree of unity in thought and action. Each party committee echelon must, depending on its mission's objectives, correctly evaluate its cadre and member ranks and on that basis, perform a better job of educating party members, select and train cadres, remove unworthy elements from the party in order to purify and strengthen party ranks, upgrade the entire party organization's strength for combat and ensure the successful implementation of the Fourth Party Congress's resolution and the provincial party congress's resolution.

The congress elected 44 members to the province party committee to include 14 comrades from ethnic minorities and 16 serving as party committee secretaries and chairmen of districts, cities and primary organizations.

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CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LAM DONG PROVINCE HOLDS SECOND PARTY CONGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Oct 79 p 1

[Article: "Lam Dong Provincial Party Organization Congress"]

[Text] VNA—The Lam Dong provincial party organization held the Second Congress of Delegates in the city of Da Lat from 2 to 8 October.

Tran Le, member of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee, reported on the status of carrying out the resolution of the first provincial party organization congress for the past 2 years. Grain yields have increased 61 percent; the average per capita rose from 17 kg in 1976 to 230 kg in 1978. The industrial, forestry, capital construction, communications and transportation, and circulation and distribution economic sectors are all growing. New production relationships in the province have taken shape: cooperatives and handicraft cooperation teams have attracted 1,000 laborers to collective production; the value of gross output has quadrupled that of 1976. In agriculture, 80 percent of the farmers with 90 percent of the agricultural land area have joined production companies and cooperatives. Some 55,000 of the 80,000 ethnic minority people are settled; 480 km of new roads have been opened to new economic areas, etc. Lam Dong also has weaknesses and shortcomings such as: organizing to carry out a number of major economic norms such as forestry exploitation, grain and food processing, production of consumer goods, etc., has either not been realized or is below the plan; economic management still has many deficiencies; development of the collective ownership right of laboring people has not received the proper level of attention; the structure of the administration at various levels and economic management capabilities remain poor; and so on.

The congress set forth the party organization's mission during 1980 and 1981, which is: Concentrate efforts on stepping up grain and food production and basically meeting the needs of the people in the province; develop the strength of the localities with a view toward expanding production of export items and consumer goods; strengthen and reinforce party levels and district, municipal, provincial and, especially, village administrations; train many more ethnic minority and women cadres; and so on.

SOCIALIST DISTRIBUTION POLICIES DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 79 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Socialist Distribution"]

[Text] Each [type] of production has its own distribution principles and the production formulas determine the distribution formulas. Production formulas, which are accompanied by distribution formulas and which come into being and replace each other in the course of history, have a common objective cause, the level of development of the production strength. Man's will power does not determine this or that formula; the differences are in awareness and understanding and whether the activities are carried on in accord with the laws concerning coordination between production relationships and distribution relationships. Production is the basis of distribution but distribution has an effect on production. Distribution can stimulate or restrain the production strength and solidify or cause tension in the production relationships and, at the same time, it can have either a good or a bad effect on social life.

In a primitive society, because the means of production are inferior and the labor tools crude, because the labor experiences are inferior and the labor skills are poor and because the division of labor is simple, the members of each community cooperate with each other in an equal way, they work together and they share the fruits of their labor equally. This is a natural formula of production and such distribution has come to be called primitive communism.

Because of advances in production techniques, in turn there have appeared more and more developed divisions of labor, labor productivity has increased, there has been greater and greater surpluses of products and labor and systems of private ownership of the means of production have come into being. The class that owns the means of production decides how to distribute the fruits of labor of society. Consciously or unconsciously, the limit to the appropriation of society's means of life is the need to maintain a standard of living so the laborers can continue to produce and reproduce the labor strength. The great conflicts in these systems of private ownership of the means of production take place above all in

the sphere of distribution; the ruling class has boundless greed and it appropriates social wealth without limit and this creates two primary principles in social life--wealth and poverty. Social conflicts occur continuously, they limit the expansion of the production strength and they lead to social revolution.

Only when society's principal means of production have been made public property and socialist production relationships have been established will new distribution relationships be implemented. The above are very simple points that everyone understands but the realities of socialism often show that, many times, people do not grasp the laws, they want to do things to suit their own convenience and, next to the countries that are building a scientific socialism, there appears an unscientific socialism in the nature of the system, such as utopian guild and petty bourgeois socialism, feudal socialism--barracks style peasants, and so on. The system of public ownership of the means of production is, by itself, not socialist if the system of distribution and the superstructure of society are opposed to it. The state-operated economic installations of nationalist capitalism and the system of guilds do not use socialist distribution policies. A widespread phenomenon of these tendencies of unscientific socialism is the denial of the principle of distribution based on labor, the use of average-ism and the denial of the system of all-people public ownership of the principal means of production and the decisive role of the production strength and the scientific and technical revolution. Forced labor, using political mobilization to suppress giving attention to the legitimate material interests of the laborers, not encouraging each person to have a concept of responsibility for his work and be concerned with improving his skills are unusual phenomena for scientific socialism.

Average-ism is a reactionary theory because it restricts the development of society and advocates maintaining primitive living conditions. In human society there has never been a realistic social economic system of living based on the principles of average-ism. In conditions in which the production strength is low under feudalism, society's principal or only means of production are the fields and these are owned by the landlords and overlords. The poor people do not have any land and do not know anything about advanced labor tools; they only hope for a system in which each person will receive an equal amount of land and have an equal standard of living. Utopian experiments concerning such systems have sadly gone bankrupt. Land is society's most valuable means of production but the new labor tools have created a new production strength and brought high labor productivity and a full society. The scientific and technical revolution, along with the ideological and cultural revolutions, is aimed at improving the labor capabilities, the natural mastery and the social mastery of the people. Only by carrying on a socialist revolution in connection with the scientific and technical revolution will it be possible to gradually eliminate the differences in society concerning labor skills, the form of labor and labor productivity. The state of affairs in which there are differences concerning labor skills and forms of labor (both manual and

intellectual) will extend throughout the transitional period up to the time when society enters the stage of communism.

For these objective reasons, the founders of scientific socialism advocated this principle of distribution during the transitional period: Each person must work according to his abilities, with distribution based on labor. Only on reaching the next stage, the stage of communism, can the following principles be implemented: Each person must work according to his abilities, with distribution based on need. This principle is not average-ism as a number of utopians think because the needs of people differ greatly. Fairness does not mean simply dividing whatever there is equally; the needs of people always differ greatly. Distribution based on labor is in accord with the real situation of the period when the production strength is growing and the labor productivity of one element is different from that of another element.

Practicing average-ism destroys the material power of labor enthusiasm to develop the labor strength and encourages laziness, irresponsibility and mutual dependence. Education and spiritual power are always important but they cannot replace practical material benefits. Encouraging a false spirit is a method of the exploitive systems or of idealistic petty bourgeois revolutionaries. During the period of primitive accumulation for capitalist industrialization, the bourgeois class carries out policies that exploit to the bone the workers of the mother country and the colonized peoples and use the discipline of the whip.

In special situations such as a war to defend the fatherland or serious natural disasters, the proletarian state must appeal to each person to do difficult tasks and reduce his needs in order to be victorious and overcome the difficulties. At those times, the spiritual factor is of decisive significance but it is only a temporary measure and there is no alternative. Here, a problem that must be solved is the difference between the laws of war and economic laws. If the two uncommon policies, the war policies and the policies concerning average distribution, are applied simultaneously and used for any extended period, the effects on the economic and social life will be great. Correctly coordinating these two types of policies is difficult but there is no other way because to do otherwise would make things even more difficult, not easier.

Distribution principles are manifested in the system of policies for distributing the material benefits to all of society, directly and indirectly, such as the wage and distribution policies, the policies concerning labor results in the production collectives and the obligation to contribute, price, tax and public welfare policies and many other policies. As for distribution policies during the initial period of accumulation and for when production standards are still low, social production cannot fully hit the targets for minimum use and [the country] must prepare to handle a war, they are very complex and they contain many serious contradictions. But distribution based on the principles and

laws is a condition for overcoming the difficulties, stimulating production, clarifying the principles and receiving the sympathy and support of society. For an economic formula or social system to continue to exist, more and more surplus products must be produced and, after the labor strength has been compensated, there must be accumulation in order to have expanded reproduction, ensure the safety of the country and maintain the public and social welfare activities. There is no economic system that divides the entire social product evenly among all the laborers to spend with no thought for tomorrow. A special characteristic of human nature is the concern for tomorrow. Distribution always starts from the level of development of production and because of the development of production and maintains the balance between the needs mentioned above.

If in a cooperative distribution is generally the same for the excellent and the inferior people and for the diligent and the lazy and the level of income of the families are approximately the same or if collectives that work well and collectives that work poorly are both ensured a similar standard of living, what is there to stimulate people to strive to make further progress? However fervent the appeals, they can only urge [people] once; everyone must look after his own life. Many production collectives are standing still year after year and not making any progress and, among other reasons, there are distribution reasons. Correct distribution encourages a spirit of enthusiasm for production, increases labor productivity, ensures expanded reproduction, gives proper attention to both interests and obligations and enables economic and social life to develop harmoniously. By inspecting and reevaluating all the policies and the distribution of benefits at the cooperatives, stabilizing the grain obligations, concluding and correctly implementing two-way contracts, correctly carrying out the principle of distribution based on labor and putting an end to theft and unrestrained feasting, there will certainly be a new change in the production situation and standard of living in the rural areas. Everywhere, in northern as well as southern Vietnam, the policies that have been promulgated must be carried out correctly and illegally prohibiting the circulation of products that people have produced and that they have the right to sell must be completely eliminated.

At the enterprises and worksites, the norms and technical regulations must be perfected, the piece-work system must be expanded and the principle of distribution based on labor must be maintained correctly at the state-operated production installations. The handicraft production cooperatives must reexamine and apply this principle in accord with the specific situation of each type of laborer and each type of product. There are many types of handicraft laborers, especially those who produce products of artistic value and for the excellent people there must be suitable compensation policies. Everywhere, average-ism stifles all talents.

The wage policies and many other policies must be reexamined in accord with the spirit of the resolutions of the Party Central Committee, especially that of the Sixth Plenum.

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CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS--Hanoi, 6 Nov--An Giang Province in the Mekong River Delta has produced more than 890 tons of agricultural products for export this year. Its exports, valued at 1 million dong, include processed seafoods, beans, sesame, castor oil, and bamboo blinds. A 100 hectare area has been marked out to grow sesame and castor oil plants for export. The Mekong River Delta Province of Cuu Long in the past 10 months produced ten kinds of agricultural products for export, including more than 1,000 tons of watermelon, banana and frozen shrimp. Peasants in Hau Giang Province, also in the Mekong River Delta, in the past 3 years have supplied the state with 22,000 tons of pineapple for export. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0235 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW]

CSO: 4220

AGRICULTURE

DATA ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES, PRODUCTION PUBLISHED

Hanoi TAP CHI GIANG VIEN [Instructor's Review] No 4, Jul-Aug 79 pp 73-78

[Article: "Data to Supplement the Article 'Transform the Old Production Relations, Build New, Socialist Production Relations'"]

[Text] I. The Socialist Transformation of Agriculture

Some Combined Norms Regarding Agricultural Development

	1960	1965	1971	1975
1. Number of cooperative member households compared to total number of peasant households (%)	85.8	90.1	95.2	95.6
2. High-level cooperative member households compared to total number of cooperative member households (%)	14.5	72.1	97.3	97.4
3. State farms (number)	56	59	115	115
4. Independent tractor stations and units (number)	23	75	134	122
5. Agricultural cooperatives (number)	40,422	31,651	17,902	17,000
6. People of working age (1,000 people)	5,759	5,897	5,654	5,758
7. State capital invested (millions of dong)	69	158.8	281.8	271
8. Total value of agricultural-forestry output and other material production	2,633	3,222	3,525	3,452

9. Total value of agricultural output cultivation stock raising	2,327 1,840 487	2,864 2,208 656	3,193 2,556 637	3,036 2,301 735
10. Staple food output in terms of paddy (1,000 tons)	4,698	5,562	6,277	5,491
11. Staple foods supplied to state (1,000 tons)	878	1,125	1,017	796
12. Pigs older than 2 months (1,000)	3,806	4,791	6,406	6,596
13. Hogs supplied to state (1,000)	44.7	70.3	90.9	109.6

Agricultural Cooperatives (%)

Year	Cooperative member households compared to total number of laboring peasant households	Cultivated area of cooperatives compared to total cultivated area of laboring peasants	High-level cooperatives' percentage of total number of cooperatives		
			Coopera- tives	Coopera- tive member households	Culti- vated area
1960	85.8	68.1	10.8	14.5	15.5
1961	88.3	70.9	25.3	34.4	34.2
1962	86.3	69.1	33.7	43.2	43.7
1963	85.1	68.1	34.5	46.1	45.5
1964	84.7	75.6	43.3	53.7	51.7
1965	90.1	80.3	60.1	72.1	67.8
1966	92.7	89.1	67.7	86	84.8
1967	94.1	90.9	75.9	86.5	86
1968	94.8	92.2	80.5	92.9	90.8
1969	95.1	92.4	83.6	94.3	91.6
1970	95.5	94.6	84.6	96.2	92.3
1971	95.9	95	84.2	95.9	92.1
1972	95.7	94.9	86.9	96.1	92.4
1973	94.8	94.7	87.4	96.3	92.5
1974	95.2	95	89.5	97.3	93
1975	95.6	95.2	90.1	97.4	93.2

Average Scale of an
Agricultural Cooperative

	Norm	1960	1965	1970	1975
North Vietnam	Cooperative member household (number)	68	85	156	119
	Laborers (number)	125	170	247	337
	Cultivated land (ha)	33	49	89	115
	Value of real estate (1,000 dong)	3.9	24.8	87.5	230.6
	Water buffaloes (number)	57	80	125	150
	Hogs (number)	95	150	350	400
	Actual number of tractors				.3
	(standard number)				.8

Average Scale of an Agricultural
Cooperative in Some Socialist Countries

Norm	Vietnam		Poland		Hungary		Soviet Union		Mongolia		Rumania		Czechoslovakia	
	1970	1975	1970	1975	1970	1975	1970	1975	1970	1975	1970	1975	1970	1975
1. Cultivated area (ha)*	89	115	165	194.9	1144	1919	3000	---	412	448	1366	1492.6	497	1159
2. Number of water buffaloes	125	150	102	194	339	588	1258	1664	3323	4077	464	584	401	1075
3. Number of hogs	350	400	4.9	264	607	1053	891	844	4.8	4.6	349	632	485	1405
4. Actual number of tractors	.2	.3	5.3	8.5	19.3	26.4	29	37	9.1	13.4	16.4	20	14.3	34.2

* For Vietnam, agricultural land

Rice Area and Productivity
Area (1,000 ha)--Productivity (quintals)

Year	Year-round		5th month-spring rice		Fall rice		10th month rice	
	area	average productivity for one season	area	productivity	area	productivity	area	productivity
1960	2,268.1	18.42	853.5	13.61	55.6	17.3	1,359.0	21.48
1961	2,390.3	18.38	906.5	18.3	98.0	13.05	1,385.8	18.46
1962	2,406.4	18.23	930.7	17.37	95.9	13.36	1,379.8	19.16
1963	2,360.5	17.42	909.2	16.43	94.3	12.11	1,357.0	18.45
1964	2,433.8	18.18	946.8	18.74	94.5	12.73	1,392.5	18.16
1965	2,397.6	18.96	965.7	18.86	77.4	13.99	1,354.5	19.32
1966	2,386.3	17.29	959.3	15.22	91.3	14.33	1,335.7	18.98
1967	2,190.5	19.59	880.0	18.94	65.4	9.84	1,245.1	20.56
1968	2,079.5	17.82	885.4	18.27	49.8	10.11	1,144.3	17.81
1969	2,151.2	18.16	894.6	17.82	39.5	11.78	1,217.1	18.62
1970	2,213.2	20.14	899.8	19.79	48.3	11.30	1,265.1	20.73
1971	2,066.3	19.95	939.7	23.33	33.3	8.10	1,093.3	17.42
1972	2,194.6	22.43	951.3	23.66	31.1	10.56	1,212.2	21.78
1973	2,088.7	21.39	963.6	22.33	26.2	8.78	1,098.9	20.88
1974	2,268.8	24.18	944.0	27.33	28.4	12.43	1,296.4	22.14
1975	2,250.8	21.22	994.2	21.18	26.7	13.48	1,229.9	21.42

II. Socialist Transformation of Handicraft Workers and Development of Marketing Cooperatives (Number of specialized handicraft and artisan workers categorized by economic type. Data taken 1 July annually)

	1960	1965	1974
Total	100%	100%	100%
artisan industry and handicrafts cooperatives	22.3	46.9	40.3
High-level	---	21.6	22.0
Low-level	22.3	25.3	18.3
Cooperative teams	28.7	6.2	5.6
Other collective forms	21.6	27.4	38.3
Individual	27.4	19.5	15.8

Development of Marketing Cooperatives

	1955	1960	1965	1974	Development rate 74/60
Cooperative members (thousands)	259	2,147	4,890	5,644	2.62
Number of stores	113	4,490	8,466	9,826	2.18
District, village stores	133	4,490	4,701	5,976	1.33
Rural stands	---	---	3,765	3,850	
Ratio of marketing cooperative in total trade retail trade	0.3	22.4	15.9	16.7	

Ratio of socialist economic component in a number of principal norms of national economy

	1957	1960	1965	1975
Socialist economic component in:				
Total social output	18.1	66.6	90.1	90.2
National income	15.7	62.7	88.9	89.0
Total value of industrial output	25.2	95.0	96.5	96.6
Total value of agricultural output	0.3	55.2	89.3	96.0
Total value of capital construction	57.1	72.1	88.1	92.0
Volume of goods circulated	52.5	86.5	98.0	98.2
Total of retail trade of social commerce	32.4	80.1	85.1	87.6

State and Joint Public-Private Bases and Artisan Industry and Handicrafts Cooperatives

	1955	1960	1965	1974
Number of state and joint public-private enterprises	81	1,012	1,132	1,317
Central enterprises	45	203	205	306
Local enterprises	36	809	927	1,011
Number of artisan industry and handicrafts cooperatives	---	2,760	2,529	2,586

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL REPORT AS OF 5 OCTOBER 1979

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] As of 5 October 1979

Northern Provinces: Early Tenth-Month Rice Crop Rapidly Harvested and Winter Crop Sowing and Planting Stepped Up
Southern Provinces: Tenth-Month Rice Transplanting Reached Nearly 80 percent of Objective and Harvest Completed on 76.5 percent of Summer-Fall Rice Acreage

During the past week, sunny weather favored the harvest of the early tenth-month rice crop. According to the General Department of Statistics, northern provinces have harvested over 51,000 hectares or 5 percent of the rice acreage sowed and transplanted, a rate faster compared to the same period of last year. Hai Hung Province harvested 9.7 percent, Bac Thai 9.2 percent, Ha Bac 7.9 percent and Ha Noi 7.4 percent of the tenth-month rice acreage sowed and transplanted.

In many places the early tenth-month rice crop this year has given a fairly good yield. Some acreages, however, have had their yield partly reduced as a result of heavy rains which, in the wake of typhoon No 8, affected the newly headed rice. Along with the rapid harvest of early tenth-month rice, the provinces also stepped up the rate of winter season production. Since the beginning of the production season, weather has been favorable to soil work and the sowing and planting of winter crops. So far, according to the General Department of Statistics, 10 provinces have sown and planted over 28,000 hectares of winter vegetables and subsidiary crops, attaining 8.2 percent of plan objectives (last year 15,331 hectares were planted during the same period). Among the acreages being planted, there are 3,613 hectares of corn, 16,074 hectares of sweet potatoes, 557 hectares of potatoes and 8,438 hectares of vegetables of all kinds.

As of this time, southern provinces have sown and transplanted 1,580,000 hectares of tenth-month rice. Some provinces have completed the transplanting

and direct sowing of tenth-month rice such as Lam Dong (98.2 percent), Ben Tre (96.4 percent), Hau Giang (96.6 percent), and Song Be (84.5 percent). The provinces in which transplanting has only reached from 70 to 83 percent of plan objectives are Kien Giang, Cuu Long, Ho Chi Minh City and Tay Ninh. Tardier still are some provinces like Dong Thap (49.2 percent), Dong Nai (60.4 percent), An Giang (66.3 percent) and Long An (64 percent).

9460

CS0: 4209

AGRICULTURE

EFFORTS TO PRODUCE ADDITIONAL FOOD REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 79 p 1

[Article: "The State Farms and State-Operated Agricultural Farms Are Producing Additional Food"]

[Text] Throughout the country there are almost 300 state farms (this does not include the state army farms), with forces of cadres, workers and civil servants reaching more than 200,000 people, that manage more than 1 million hectares of land, of which approximately 600,000 hectares is agricultural land. In the northern provinces there are 120 state farms that manage 298,000 hectares of natural land, of which 171,000 hectares is agricultural land. The agricultural sector also has many state-operated stations and farms and schools.

Most of the state farms in northern Vietnam grow various types of industrial crops and fruits (on 63,000 hectares out of a total crop-growing area of 95,000 hectares. The remaining area is used to grow grain crops. The state farms have formed many specialized cultivation regions, created a continually greater volume of commodities and satisfactorily supported the export tasks. The state farms have given attention to promoting animal husbandry, especially hog rearing. In the past few years, the state farms have given attention to growing grain crops, and, in 1978, the state farms in northern Vietnam planted 36,000 hectares.

But, to date, considering things at 105 northern state farms, there are still more than 40,000 hectares of land that have not been put into use. Except for a number of state farms that specialize in growing grain crops, the state farms have not really given attention to guiding the expansion of the area for growing and intensively cultivating grain crops. Many state farms are inferior to the cooperatives concerning grain-crop yields.

Implementing the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture has convened a conference of state farm directors in northern Vietnam and discussed the production of additional amounts of food. The state farms and state-operated agricultural stations and farms are the installations directly engaged in agriculture, they control much arable land, laborers and material and technical bases,

and they have much scientific agricultural knowledge; they must contribute to food production and quickly put an end to allowing land to remain fallow. Beginning now, the state farms must, in addition to making an effort to carry on intensive cultivation to increase the yields, expanding the special products area and supplying more and more high-quality products for export, quickly put an end to leaving land fallow; each state farm and state-operated agricultural station and farm must reexamine its capabilities, especially concerning arable land, supplement the grain production norms, work quickly in order to plant this winter crop and the coming spring crop on time and overcome the weaknesses and backwardness in production. The farms must launch a cadre, worker and civil servant emulation movement to reclaim wasteland, use all of the various types of land to produce additional grain and ensure self-sufficiency in grain for 2 to 3 months and more. This is a collective form of production that is organized and guided by the trade unions. As for small plots of land around the field embankments, in the foothills and along the creeks, the state farms and collectives have not made use of such land and, therefore, the cadres and workers must be encouraged to use it in order to save time and provide additional grain. Besides growing grain crops, the collectives and families must be encouraged to expand animal husbandry, including the raising of buffaloes and cattle.

If the state farms and the cadres and workers have put forth the greatest effort possible and there is still fallow land, the state farms will, on their own initiative, invite, and create the conditions to help, nearby agencies, schools, enterprises and army units to use the land for production.

11943

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

REASONS FOR DECLINE IN PRODUCTION OF SUBSIDIARY FOOD CROPS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Oct 79 p 2

[Article by Nhat Anh, Binh Tri Thien: "Why Did the Production of Subsidiary Food Crops Decline in Binh Tri Thien This Past Winter-Spring Season?"]

[Text] For the past several years, Binh Tri Thien has been known as an excellent subsidiary food crops growing province. Because of the subsidiary food crops, many places have passed through the preharvest, expanded animal husbandry and had reserve grain.

In 1978, subsidiary food crops accounted for 43 percent of the total grain yield. Many localities carried out "families grow subsidiary food crops and people grow subsidiary food crops."

But unexpectedly, this past winter-spring season, the province's volume of production of subsidiary food crops declined in area and yield.

For the entire winter-spring season, the subsidiary food crop area fulfilled only 63 percent of the planned quota. As for a number of principal grain crops, manioc fulfilled only 65 percent of the planned area quota and sweet potatoes fulfilled 46 percent and only 6,192 hectares of corn were planted (the plan called for 8,500 hectares). The average corn yield was only 7 quintals per hectare, down 3 quintals per hectare as compared with the previous winter-spring season, and the sweet potato yield was 50 quintals per hectare, down 3 quintals. Because of this, the yield at the end of the season reached only 63,324 tons, which equals only 30 percent of the planned quota and which is more than 20,000 tons less than the previous winter-spring season.

The weather during this past winter-spring season caused difficulties for Binh Tri Thien in planting subsidiary food crops. But the main problems were the result of subjective causes.

1. The planting was not done on schedule.

Last December and January, the weather was favorable for planting the subsidiary food crops (it was wet and it rained occasionally) but as of

5 January, in the entire province only [slightly] more than 1,000 hectares of manioc (3.84 percent of the planned quota) had been planted, only [slightly] more than 500 hectares of corn (11 percent of the plan) had been planted and only [slightly] more than 6,000 hectares of sweet potatoes (12 percent of the planned quota) had been planted. By 25 February, the end of the season for planting subsidiary food crops, the entire province had fulfilled only 52 percent of the planned manioc quota, 86 percent of the sweet potato quota and 85 percent of the corn quota.

In order to make an effort to fulfill the area [quotas], the districts planted more than 13,500 hectares of manioc, almost 3,000 hectares of sweet potatoes and 825 hectares of corn outside the agricultural season but, to date, the crops on most of this area have died because of the extended drought.

The lateness in planting the subsidiary food crops was the result of a number of districts failing to regulate the labor right from the beginning of the season, not reserving laborers for planting subsidiary food crops and concentrating on finishing transplanting the rice before turning to planting the subsidiary food crops. In the specialized subsidiary food crop growing areas of a number of districts, providing guidance concerning schedules has not been done on schedule or firmly. Many cooperatives do not have units that specialize in planting subsidiary food crops and therefore the planting of the subsidiary food crops has not been done on schedule. Also, because locations for growing subsidiary food crops were not stabilized right from the beginning of the season and because it was not clearly decided where to plant in the hilly and sandy areas, at the beginning of the season the planting was hurried--just preparing the soil and planting--and, therefore, the agricultural season was missed.

2. There are no clear policies for the cooperatives and cooperative members who grow subsidiary food crops.

In order to promote the planting of subsidiary food crops, above all, policies concerning consumption, prices, circulation, distribution and processing must be provided. The cooperatives and cooperative members who specialize in growing subsidiary food crops must be given priority in a number of policies. But, here, cooperative members in villages located in specialized subsidiary food crop growing areas have not been given the proper amount of attention. Also, the purchase prices of subsidiary food crops are too low and sometimes the wages [paid] for harvesting, loading and transporting the crops to the state storehouses exceed the purchase price per kilogram. The regulations concerning purchasing subsidiary food crops are not simple, like those for rice. For example, dried subsidiary food crops must be delivered. The Ly Trach cooperative had 10 tons of sweet potatoes but the grain store did not purchase them and so they were left to rot. The Gio An and Vinh Kim cooperatives in Ben Hai district unloaded manioc and waited for the grain store to purchase it but they waited

and waited without result and tens of tons of manioc rotted. Fraudulent circulation inspections previously hindered the circulation of subsidiary food crops at the markets. At places that grow many subsidiary food crops, subsidiary food crop prices are too low (because they must be sold on the spot). In the towns and cities and in Hue, many people who want to eat subsidiary food crops must go to the markets and purchase them from sellers at a high price.

The above situation has a bad effect on the production of subsidiary food crops.

3. The harvesting, processing and transportation of subsidiary food crops is not done on schedule.

"Subsidiary food crops are the gateway to grain and the processing of subsidiary food crops is the gateway to the production of subsidiary food crops." In order to expand the subsidiary food crops area, subsidiary food crops must be harvested, processed, transported and distributed promptly, quickly and on schedule. One grain service must not be left to do the above tasks alone; instead there must be synchronized, unified and centralized guidance between the districts and sectors.

In the past, because the provinces did not closely guide these tasks, in some places the grain services prepared adequate means to harvest and process the crops (by slicing, drying and preliminary processing the crops on the spot) but things went well only at first and later on there were no more subsidiary food crops. In some places the purchasing cadres went to the places in order to guide the harvesting and processing. After the grain was obtained, there was no place to store it and there were no vehicles to transport it to other places. A factory to make noodles from manioc and "dao" flour was built but after it was put into operation it produced for only a [short] period and then had to cease operations because of not having raw materials. This damage from not having synchronized and unified guidance has hindered the production of subsidiary food crops and wasted the labor strength and wealth of the state. When the time comes to harvest the subsidiary food crops, in order to free the land quickly in order to plant other crops, the crops must be gathered and preliminarily processed promptly right on the spot. But in A Luoi and Huong Hoa, in some places, after 2 years, manioc is still in the ground. There are also large quantities of subsidiary food crops grown by families of cooperative members (more than 11,000 hectares of manioc) but there are shortages because the crops are not processed promptly and they must be distributed fresh. In the midlands of Ben Hai, Bo Trach and Le Ninh districts, the cooperative members have brought in sweet potatoes, left them in piles in the corners of the buildings and not processed them promptly and had to sell them for 2 or 3 hao [1 hao equals 0.1 dong] per kilogram. During the pre-harvest season they have had to go purchase [sweet potatoes] at the markets at a price five to seven times higher. During the preharvest, they have had to dig up unripe manioc to eat. All of the shortcomings mentioned

above are the result of the fact that guidance is not timely and guidelines are not disseminated widely to all people so they have simple techniques for preliminarily processing subsidiary food crops, from cutting and slicing to drying, using simple ovens.

4. Land reclamation and the expansion of the subsidiary food crop growing area have not been guided well or in a synchronized way and the guidelines for growing food crops have not been stabilized right from the beginning.

In reclaiming wasteland in Binh Tri Thien, a small number of localities have carried on things as if it was a matter of defoliation only; they have burned the area and then distributed land to each village for growing subsidiary food crops and stopped with this. Planting, looking after, protecting and harvesting the crops has not received close guidance. The villages have sent labor forces to work hurriedly for a time but after the manioc plants and corn seed have been left to maintain, look after and protect the crops and these forces are too small and do not regularly inspect and supervise things. Just prior to harvesting, the crops in some places are destroyed by wild animals or they are stolen. When they are harvested, little is left. Tens of thousands of dong are invested in land reclamation but the grain yield does not bring much of a return. Villages and cooperatives have mobilized tens of thousands of man-days to reclaim wasteland for growing subsidiary food crops but they have not been able to overcome the grain difficulties for their villages and the economic results have been small and this has wasted labor strength and wealth.

In order to avoid waste, a key lesson in reclaiming wasteland to grow concentrated subsidiary food crops that must be followed closely is to watch the crops that are planted and not plant crops if it is not possible to watch them.

Also, because the land reclamation regulations and techniques and the planting techniques have not been guided satisfactorily (wasteland has been reclaimed by scraping from the top, the watershed forest has not been preserved in order to control erosion and crops have been planted without using fertilizer), it has been possible to grow only a few crops and when the fertile topsoil has been washed away the land has had to be abandoned. The recent lesson and failure concerning manioc in the Hai Nhanh area in Huong Phu district is an example.

Land reclamation campaigns are launched with much enthusiasm and activity but things are not followed up or guided from beginning to end and things are left to drift along. The next time, a campaign is launched but there is no enthusiasm. The campaigns are launched continuously but they do not bring any results. This can be seen most clearly in the southern districts. If reclaiming wasteland to grow subsidiary food crops is to achieve good results, guidance must be synchronized and timely and there must be harmony between the labor forces operating in the localities of the district and there must be coordination with the sectors; it is not possible to "seal" things within each village and district.

Stabilizing the subsidiary food crop growing areas is very important. Only by living in peace is it possible to be content with one's occupation. In Ben Hai and Bo Trach, the province's two subsidiary food crop districts, to date, some places have not yet stabilized the guidelines and locations for growing subsidiary food crops and the districts have not planned a number of areas for growing subsidiary food crops. Because of this, today the land is used to grow subsidiary food crops while tomorrow it is used to grow industrial crops. The peasants feel insecure in production.

5. Subsidiary food crops have not been given attention.

In reality, gaining a thorough understanding of this problem is not easy. For a long time, we have been used to eating rice and not subsidiary food crops. This is because we have not processed subsidiary food crops to make common dishes like we have with rice.

Facing the present grain situation, we must regard subsidiary food crops as equal to rice. Because of an incorrect understanding, in guiding things subsidiary food crops are still slighted. As if subsidiary food crops were easy to grow, schedules are not prepared carefully as for rice, there is a serious shortage of seed in some places and when the planting is finished no attention is given to intensive cultivation, unlike for rice. Most of the province's subsidiary food crop area is planted without using fertilizer, especially the manioc. Investing in fertilizer for the subsidiary food crops has not been given attention. Many localities run after area but do not give any attention to intensive cultivation. Conversely, in a number of localities, because the localities satisfactorily carried out the subsidiary food crop intensive cultivation measures and fertilized the crops well, this past winter-spring season the sweet potatoes and corn gave a high yield.

If in the rice season all the laborers go into the fields, during the subsidiary food crops season regulating the laborers is not thorough. In some places the district makes contracts with the villages and the villages make contracts with the villages and the villages make contracts with the cooperatives. The cooperatives in turn make contracts with each cooperative member. In places that have contracted out the subsidiary food crop area to the cooperative members, it looks as if the cooperative had finished the planting and it reports this to higher echelons and, therefore, when higher echelons consider the subsidiary food crop area as being large and then go to the cooperatives, [they find] the area small. A number of localities that plant subsidiary food crops and transplant rice during the same season and that should divide the labor rationally concentrate on planting the rice before turning to planting the subsidiary food crops and by then it is late in the season. The grain cadres are unwilling to purchase subsidiary food crops and they sometimes cause trouble for the peasants who deliver subsidiary food crops to the storehouses. In Huong Hoa, the tribesmen who grow subsidiary food crops spend half a day traveling to deliver goods to the storehouses but the grain stores refuse to accept

the goods and leave the subsidiary food crops outside and the wet weather rots each pile. In a number of localities, when the people can plant subsidiary food crops, not only are they unenthusiastic and not only do they refuse to purchase these crops but they convert the subsidiary food crops to rice and pay their grain obligations in cash instead of subsidiary food crops.

In the face of the successive difficulties that natural disasters have caused for the province, producing winter-season vegetables and subsidiary food crops is a pressing requirement. Learning the lessons of the previous season in order to strive to achieve success the next season is also essential. With the active measures in subsidiary food crop production that the province recently put forth, certainly this winter season Binh Tri Thien Province will achieve many more results in growing and processing subsidiary food crops.

11943

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

FINDINGS ANNOUNCED BY INSTITUTES OF CROP RESEARCH

OW300859 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 30 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Hanoi VNA 30 Oct--Vietnamese institutes of crop research have effectively selected, crossbred and acclimatised high yield food plants.

The Institute of Crop Research (under the Ministry of Agriculture) has reaped 3.5 to 4 tonnes per hectare on experimental fields sown with the cold and pest-resistant NN75-1 rice seed. It has successfully crossbred maize seeds number 2, 2A and 2B with an average yield of 3 tonnes and occasionally 4 tonnes per hectare. The institute has researched the crossbreeding and acclimatisation of foreign food plants such as tomato number 7, cucumber 27, green bean CES-14 and soya-bean Clark 63.

The tomato number 7 has given big fruits with a yield of more than 20 tonnes per hectare; cucumber 27 about 25 tonnes per hectare and green-beans CES-14 700 kilograms.

The agro-technique centre in the Mekong River Delta has initially succeeded in selecting pest-resistant rice seeds which are suitable to the soil of southern provinces. So far, it has selected 20 high yield varieties.

The centre has also acclimatised a kind of pest-resistant rice seed. This imported seed, after three seasons, has given an average yield of from 5.5 to 7 tons per hectare for each crop.

These seeds will be introduced on a mass scale.

CSO: 4220

AGRICULTURE

EXPANSION OF BUFFALO, CATTLE RAISING DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Oct 79 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Encourage the Raising of Cattle and Buffaloes in All Three Sectors"]

[Text] Formerly, in the small-scale production of individual peasants, buffaloes and cattle were raised mainly by individual families using out-moded techniques and by relying entirely or mainly on the natural conditions of each zone. Along with socialist transformation in agriculture, the herds of cattle and buffaloes have been reorganized in the three sectors: the state-operated, collective and peasant family sectors. The cattle and buffalo rearing sector's guideline for making progress in large-scale socialist production is to constantly expand the business operations of the collective and state-operated economies while at the same time expanding family animal husbandry, closely link the three animal husbandry sectors in one unified structure and create conditions for applying the new techniques and quickly increasing the number and quality of these livestock herds. In conditions in which the material and technical base has remained virtually unchanged and management is not good, next to the pastures that form large zones there are still many small fields, dike embankments and the area embankments that can grow feed; expanding animal husbandry in the three sectors is the best guideline in order to make full use of laborers and arable land and increase [the amount of] animal husbandry products for society. Buffaloes and cattle in the state-operated, collective and family sectors can exist together for a long time on the road to developing large-scale socialist animal husbandry.

For many years, when making specific policies and organizing things to implement them, we did not really grasp the guidelines mentioned above. While emphasizing the expansion of collective and state-operated animal husbandry, we did not encourage, and even limited, family animal husbandry and acted as if [raising] buffaloes and cattle individually would easily pull the peasants out of the socialist orbit. While we gave a certain amount of attention to the draft power of bovines for production, we did not see the importance of supplying meat and milk and, because of this, we made overly complicated regulations concerning slaughtering animals and

prohibited all sorts of things and this turned the peasants against raising brood buffaloes, cows and beef cattle and led them to attach little value to calves. The result is that the herds of cattle and buffaloes, especially the herds of cattle, are continually decreasing in size, there is no suitable percentage of brood herds for expanding production, draft power is decreasing and beef is scarce at the markets.

The spirit of the new policies promulgated by the government is to encourage the expansion of buffalo and cattle raising in the three sectors and not limit numbers. However, in production that has just begun to be re-organized, animal husbandry in each sector and in each region has individual tasks and the three sectors and the regions must be closely connected to each other in a unified structure in order to fully use the existing capabilities, constantly apply the new techniques and enable cattle and buffalo raising to expand quickly and steadily.

To make full use of the pastures and create reliable sources of feed for expanding animal husbandry to obtain meat and milk and produce stud bulls, the state animal husbandry farms must help the cooperatives, production companies and people create concentrated animal husbandry regions. Places with the main task of growing crops must also promote buffalo and cattle raising in order to have additional fertilizer and animal husbandry products.

Cooperatives and production companies must also expand buffalo and cattle raising. In the mountain areas and midlands, places with large pastures and more abundant sources of feed, attention must be given to raising brood buffaloes and cows in order to solve the problem of draft power on the spot and supply stud bulls and work buffaloes and cattle to other places. In the lowlands, the production companies must have plans for raising buffaloes and cattle for work and for breeding. The food belts of the cities and industrial zones can and should raise buffaloes and cattle to obtain meat, milk and brood buffaloes and cattle.

The families must be encouraged to expand buffalo and cattle raising on condition that it is ensured that they work an adequate number of man-days for the cooperative or production company, that laborers do not have to be hired and that [raising] buffaloes and cattle is not allowed to disrupt production. The cooperatives and production companies must create conditions to help the families of cooperative members raise livestock and have suitable policies for encouraging this in order to increase the amount of draft power and fertilizer for collective production. In the southern provinces, the families that raise many bovines can hire a number of herders according to the regulations of the provincial people's committee.

A number of people think that the policy promulgated recently is aimed only at expanding family animal husbandry. This is incorrect. The

specific policy goals recently disclosed are to coordinate the interests of society, the collectives and the buffalo and cattle raising in the different regions, exploit as much as possible the capabilities of the economic elements and, in the various regions, strengthen the material and technical base and promote the steady and widespread expansion of buffalo and cattle raising.

11943

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON INDUSTRIAL CHICKEN RAISING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Oct 79 pp 1,4

[Article: "Council of Ministers Issues Directive on Expanding Industrial Chicken Raising"]

[Text] Raising chickens according to industrial methods is a progressive animal husbandry sector which brings faster economic results than other animal husbandry sectors and contributes to rapidly increasing the source of food.

In recent years we have, with the help of a number of fraternal socialist countries, built a number of industrial chicken raising installations. These installations have started to get good results, and meat and egg productivity meets and exceeds prescribed economic-technical norms. Industrial chicken breeds are capable of readily adapting to and growing in all of our country's climate zones.

To step up industrial chicken raising in the coming years, the Council of Ministers issued directive no 371-CP on 8 October 1979, which establishes the following position, measures and policies:

I- Production Position and Norms

During the coming years, industrial chicken raising must be actively and firmly expanded in state-operated and collective animal husbandry areas throughout the country. Immediately, we must vigorously expand industrial chicken raising in cities and industrial areas which have great need for food such as Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, Quang Ninh, Ha Nam Ninh, Bac Thai, Vinh Phu, Song Be, Dong Nai, Thanh Hoa, Binh Tri Thien, etc. Along with expanding the industrial chicken installations of the state and cooperatives, we should place due emphasis on encouraging and assisting families that raise chickens according to industrial methods, especially in the food belts of cities and industrial areas.

Strive to produce 50 million eggs and 2,000 tons of meat in 1980. From now until 1985, we must perfect construction of the breeding chicken and chicken feed system and the disease prevention network, and ensure conditions for

annually increasing meat and egg production norms.

II- Policies and Measures

1- Breeding Chickens

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for developing projects and plans to perfect the industrial chicken breed system from the central to the local level which are aimed toward ensuring sufficient supplies of good breeding chickens according to annual animal husbandry plans.

- At the central level

We must quickly enlarge the Tam Dao and Ba Vi original breeding chicken centers and the egg breed chicken enterprise at Luong My. Complete the Tam Duong, Hong Sanh and Minh Tam breeding chicken projects exactly on schedule. Build two more original breeding chicken centers at Song Be to receive the two sets of new breeding chickens Cuba is to provide in aid in 1983.

Build a meat breed chicken enterprise and a number of egg breed chicken enterprises in Ho Chi Minh City to supply breeding chickens to Nam Bo provinces.

- In the provinces

Depending on breeding chicken needs, each province is to build one, two or three meat breed chicken farms, and a number of provinces near each other are to build an egg breed chicken farm.

We must concentrate on building and completing these breeding chicken projects exactly in the time specified.

When these projects are put into operation, we must ensure sufficient supplies of breeding chickens to the localities and, at the same time, pay special attention to ensuring technical regulations in order to maintain and improve the quality of breeding chickens and to keep breeding chicken standards from declining.

2- Chicken feed

To firmly develop industrial chicken raising, the State Planning Commission, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Food and Ministry of Marine Products must have plans to supply sufficient raw materials to process mixed feed for flocks of chickens balanced with annual industrial chicken development plans and assign direct management to the industrial chicken business sector.

The Ministry of Agriculture and provincial people's committees are responsible for planning and assigning responsibilities immediately to a number of state farms specializing in the production of corn, soybeans, etc., for production of chicken feed.

The Ministry of Marine Products is assigning to a number of marine product processing enterprises the responsibility for producing fish meal to produce chicken feed.

The Central Poultry and Industrial Chicken Breed Corporation is directly contracting to purchase raw materials for feed in the aforementioned state farms and fish meal enterprises according to the managing ministries' division of labor. Based on state plan norms and according to the state foreign trade management system, this corporation is directly engaging in trade and entering into contracts with countries in exporting poultry products and importing feed, veterinary medicine, equipment, etc., of the poultry sector according to the principle that exports must compensate for imports and advance toward a favorable balance of trade.

The Ministry of Building and Ministry of Agriculture should concentrate manpower and construction materials on early completion of the chicken feed plant at Luong My and the animal feed plant at Huong Canh and urgent construction of two poultry slaughterhouses and two 500-ton capacity cold-storage rooms in order to fulfill poultry product export responsibilities.

3- Purchasing and Prices

a) Purchasing

- State-operated breeding chicken and commodity chicken installations must implement at agreed prices the product delivery system according to plan norms for the portion of products that exceed state plan norms.
- Cooperatives under state contract for industrial chicken raising (state supplies the breeding chickens and feed) must deliver products as stipulated; they are free to use the portion of products that exceed norms.
- Cooperatives raising industrial chickens with feed provided by the cooperative itself may sell chicken meat and eggs instead of pork to the state and enter this in the bilateral economic contract. The ratio for converting the norm for the sale of pork to chicken meat and eggs is stipulated by the Ministry of Home Trade and Ministry of Agriculture.

b) Prices

The State Price Commission and Ministry of Agriculture are redetermining the purchase price for industrial chicken raising products to present to the Council of Ministers for decision.

The product purchase price of state-operated chicken raising installations must equal the approved plan cost plus a portion of accumulation as stipulated by the state in order to ensure that animal husbandry installations compensate for production expenses and make a suitable profit.

4- Organizing management

The Ministry of Agriculture is promoting formation of the Vietnam Federation of Poultry Production Enterprises as a business organization following economic accountability procedures to provide guidance and unified management of the poultry raising sector throughout the country. The Federation of Poultry Production Enterprises initially should equip and manage poultry breed production installations, commodity poultry raising installations, plants processing poultry feed, slaughterhouses and cold-storage facilities, veterinary installations, installations for the research and use of poultry raising techniques, and schools for training professional workers.

The direction for advancement of the Vietnam Federation of Poultry Production Enterprises is to gradually encompass the entire sector, manage the breeding, feed, veterinary and product processing system, produce the specialized tools of the poultry sector, train cadres and workers, and conduct research and use poultry raising science and techniques on a nationwide scope.

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for helping provinces to formulate and guide implementation of plans to expand industrial chicken raising consistent with the conditions of each locality.

6915

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

'HANOI RADIO' STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF MANIOC

BK040850 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Many localities have either begun or prepared to reap, process and purchase manioc and other subsidiary crops planted in the 1979-80 winter-spring crop season. To prepare for the cultivation of the next manioc crop, the SRV premier has issued a directive urging all localities to survey and review their manioc areas and output so that plans can be drawn up to collect manioc to the fullest, especially to completely harvest the entire area of this crop which has grown in last year's winter-spring crop season [as heard].

As for those localities which do not have enough manpower because all local cooperatives and peasants have been kept busy with the harvest of 10th-month rice and the cultivation of winter and winter-spring rice, the provinces and district must mobilize students, nonagricultural laborers and troops to help them harvest, process and dry manioc in order to be able to clear the land to grow the next crop on schedule. They must also insure that plans are executed in a specific and harmonious manner to achieve good management and avoid the waste of manpower.

It is necessary to turn manioc processing into an extensive mass movement. In so doing, we must rely on the trade union, women's union and youth union organizations as a core force to muster both the secondary work force and additional work hours in the rural areas and to make the fullest use of the students and state cadres and personnel during their off-duty hours, as well as to employ the masses as a main force in combination with various collective and state-run processing establishments to process as much manioc as possible in the forms of fresh and dried slices, flour and starch and other products for local consumption and for convenience in the distribution to other localities.

All provinces must manufacture and provide improved, good, durable, inexpensive and easily handled tools for the people to enable them to increase their processing productivity and daily income as well as to create favorable conditions for every locality and family to be able to save time in processing various kinds of subsidiary crops into various forms of products.

Meanwhile, the grain sector must formulate plans for the supply of facilities and materials to help expand the network for purchasing and processing fresh subsidiary crops.

It is necessary for all provinces to guide and assist localities in supervising the collection and purchase of manioc and sweet potato right from the beginning of the harvest season to insure good results in both quantity and quality. It is also most necessary for all localities to fulfill or over-fulfill the grain collection norms set for each of them by the state. Provinces must promptly commend any district which has satisfactorily fulfilled its norm and immediately disseminate the good experience it has acquired for other localities to follow.

All provinces and districts must rely mainly on the results of their subsidiary crop production, including manioc planted the previous year, to achieve grain balance in their own localities. It is also necessary to quickly include large quantities of manioc and other subsidiary crops in the people's diet in an effort to establish grain reserves and cut down on the transportation of grain in the days ahead.

All localities must satisfactorily implement decision No 122-(TTC) on encouraging the production, processing, purchase and consumption of subsidiary crops while educating the people, cadres, workers and civil servants so that they voluntarily eat subsidiary crops instead of rice. In addition, they must see to it that manioc and other subsidiary crops are supplied to industry as raw materials and that part of these crops is reserved for the processing of animal feed in accordance with the plans.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

WINTER-SPRING CROP DIRECTIVE--According to a directive of the Ministry of Agriculture, at present one of the primary and urgent tasks is to prepare for a successful winter-spring crop season. The southern provinces will struggle to plant from 690,000 to 700,000 hectares of rice. The six Mekong River Delta provinces--An Giang, Dong Thap, Hau Giang, Cuu Long, Tien Giang and Long An--must strive to achieve 60,000 targeted hectares of intensive rice cultivation for a yield of 5 or 6 tons per hectare. The Ministry of Agriculture stressed the need to pay primary attention to the development of short-term subsidiary food crops suitable to the winter-spring season in addition to rice. [Text]. [BK061401 Ho Chi Minh city Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 6 Nov 79 BK]

PHU KHANH PARTY CONGRESS--Between 12 and 18 October, the Phu Khanh Provincial Party organization held its second congress of delegates to review its activities during the recent term of office and to decide guidelines and tasks for the 2-year 1980-81 period. In a report read at the congress, Nguyen Xuan Huu, member of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, pointed out the achievements recorded by the province over the past 2 years, including its success in expanding the cultivated area from 60,000 to 100,000 hectares, reassigning work for more than 100,000 people, increasing grain output by another 120,000 tons, and establishing more than 210 agricultural cooperatives and 200 production collectives. In 1980, the province will strive to open up another 10,000 hectares of virgin land and achieve an annual yield of 708 tons of rice per hectare from high-yield ricefields along with expanding the subsidiary crop acreage and increasing the numbers of hogs and buffaloes and cattle. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Oct 79 BK]

CADRES FOR COOPERATIVIZATION--To promptly support agricultural transformation and development, by late September the southern provinces had trained or provided advanced training for nearly 250,000 cadres to serve in the agricultural cooperativization movement. Provinces in the former Nam Bo region alone have accounted for more than 100,000 of them. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Oct 79 BK]

HAU GIANG WINTER-SPRING CROPS--Hau Giang Province is adopting measures to insure success in growing 52,000 hectares of winter-spring rice and subsidiary crops, an increase of some 7,500 hectares over the previous winter-spring crop season. To achieve this target, the province has expanded the cultivated acreage by another 6,500 hectares to grow high-yield rice varieties and has selected seeds and set cultivation schedules for each kind of crop. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 23 Oct 79 BK]

LONG AN WINTER-SPRING RICE--Long An Province is expected to grow 539,800 hectares of rice in this year's winter-spring crop season. The province is guiding local cooperatives, production collectives and peasants in producing as much organic fertilizer as possible to care for rice and other crops. To date, various production establishments in the province have secured some 40,000 tons of organic fertilizer. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 23 Oct 79 BK]

BEN TRE WINTER-SPRING CROPS--Ben Tre Province will strive to grow 46,000 hectares of rice and 12,000 of subsidiary crops in the 1979-80 winter-spring crop season. This represents the largest winter-spring crop area in the province. The provincial agricultural service is guiding various districts in securing seeds, fertilizer and insecticide along with mobilizing animal draft power to carry out soil preparation in order to sow and transplant rice on schedule. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 24 Oct 79 BK]

NORTHERN RICE HARVEST--Between 14 and 29 October, 11 northern provinces and cities alone--Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Quang Ninh, Hoang Lien Son and Than Hoa and Hanoi and Haiphong--reaped another 26,300 hectares of 10th-month rice, bringing the area of rice already harvested to 13 percent of the cultivated acreage. Over recent days, all northern provinces planted another 27,000 hectares of winter vegetables, bringing to 110,000 hectares the area sown to these crops since the beginning of the cultivation season. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Oct 79 BK]

LAM DONG GRAIN PRODUCTION--Over the past 2 years, Lam Dong's grain output has been increased by 64 percent. The average per capita output has increased from 47 kg in 1976 to 230 kg in 1978. The industrial, forestry, basic construction, communications and goods circulation and distribution sectors have also developed. New production relations in the province have been established. Agricultural cooperatives and handicraft cooperation teams have employed 4,000 persons to work collectively. The total value of handicraft output has increased fourfold over 1976. In agriculture, 80 percent of peasants and 90 percent of land have been grouped into production collectives and cooperatives. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 12 Oct 79 BK]

HCM CITY SUMMER-FALL RICE--Typhoon No 12 and the high tide from 5 to 10 October have caused waterlogging in various suburban districts of Ho Chi Minh City, affecting the harvest of summer-fall rice. More than 2,000 hectares of summer-fall and early 10th month rice are submerged. The city agricultural service is preparing fertilizer, rice seeds, vegetables, breeding hogs, and pesticides for the resumption of cultivation after the water recedes. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 10 Oct 79 BK]

SOUTHERN PROVINCES GRAIN OBLIGATION--In September, southern provinces from Thuan Hai southward turned in to state granaries almost 20,000 tons of summer-fall rice. Hau Giang turned in more than 4,000 tons, while Tieng Giang, An Giang and Long An turned in from 2,600 to 2,800 tons each. Other localities are striving to fulfill their grain obligations. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 10 Oct 79 BK]

DONG THAP NEW ECONOMIC ZONE--The paper DONG THAP, in its recent issue, reported that various new economic zones in the province have accommodated 6,000 new families with more than 36,000 persons. Settlers in 13 new economic zones in the province are striving to develop agricultural and handicraft production. In these new economic zones, eight production collectives have been set up to produce bricks for the local construction sector, while more than 1,500 hectares of land has been afforested. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 12 Oct 79 BK]

NATIONWIDE RICE, SUBSIDIARY CROPS--As of 15 October, the northern provinces and cities had reaped 112,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 9.2 percent of the cultivated acreage and constituting an increase of 50,000 hectares over the same period last year. To date, these provinces and cities have also grown 86,000 hectares of winter vegetables and subsidiary crops, doubling the area of these crops compared to the same period last year. Over the past 10 days, the southern provinces and cities transplanted another 62,000 hectares of rice, bringing to 1.643 million hectares the area of rice sown or transplanted since the beginning of the 10th-month crop season. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0540 GMT 21 Oct 79 BK]

HANOI RICE HARVEST--To date all districts in the Hanoi suburbs have reaped 5,623 hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 8.2 percent of the cultivated area, and planted 2,806 hectares of sweet potatoes and 1,118 hectares of corn, representing respectively 32 and 28 percent of the planned norms for the winter crop season. These districts are also growing vegetables on 2,300 hectares. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Oct 79 BK]

MINH HAI 10TH-MONTH RICE--Tens of thousands of hectares of 10th-month rice in Minh Hai have been submerged as a result of the three typhoons which hit the province during the transplanting period. However, thanks to their efforts in promptly overcoming all difficulties, peasants in the province have been able to sow or transplant 254,000 hectares, thus fulfilling 97.6 percent of the 10th-month rice cultivation plan. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Oct 79 BK]

QUANG NINH RESETTLERS--All sectors and echelons in Quang Ninh Province are positively helping resettlers in various new economic zones coming from Hai Hung Province and Haiphong City to stabilize their lives and engage in production. Local party and mass organizations are helping the new settlers build water conservancy projects, public welfare programs and rural communications services in many new economic zones. The province has also provided the resettlers with thousands of agricultural handtools, hundreds of draft animals and a large quantity of seeds for the coming winter crop. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 3 Oct 79 BK]

LAM DONG PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS--From 2 to 8 October, the Lam Dong Provincial Party Organization held its second congress of delegates in Dalat City. In a report on the implementation of the first provincial party organization's resolution over the past 2 years, Tran Le, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, pointed out the achievements recorded by the province in various fields, including the success in increasing grain output by 64 percent and providing jobs for 4,000 laborers at various artisan industry and handicraft cooperatives and work cooperation teams. He also pointed out the province's failure to fulfill some major economic norms and its shortcomings in economic management. In 1980 and 1981, along with accelerating grain and food production and increasing export and consumer goods production, the provincial party organization will strive to consolidate the local party organization and administration at all levels. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Oct 79 BK]

TAY NINH 10TH-MONTH RICE--Despite prolonged drought at the beginning of the crop season, thanks to its efforts in solving the water problem Tay Ninh Province has been able to grow 66,136 hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 78 percent of the planned norm. The province is also making full preparations for the cultivation of 19,000 hectares of rice in this winter-spring crop season, an increase of 15 percent over the 1978-79 winter-spring crop season. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Oct 79 BK]

SOUTHERN RICE HARVEST--Despite numerous difficulties due to unfavorable weather conditions, to date the southern provinces and cities from Quang Nam-Danang to Minh Hai have concluded the cultivation of the 10th-month rice on nearly 1.72 million hectares. Along with caring for 10th-month riceplants, these provinces and cities are now intensively preparing for the cultivation of the winter-spring rice and subsidiary crops. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 28 Oct 79 BK]

BIGGER FISH CATCH--Hanoi, Oct 25--Fishermen in the Mekong River Delta province of Cuu Long this year have netted almost 8,000 tons of fish and shrimps including 1,000 tons of shrimps for export. The province has set up 96 fishing collectives gathering more than 4,000 members and operating a fleet of 13 boats. Since the beginning of this month, Thuan Hai Province on the eastern coast has sold the state 1,200 tons of seafood. It has a fishing fleet of more than 4,000 boats and its annual catch averages 20,000 tons. On the western coast, fishermen in Kien Giang Province, within 45 days, netted 4,500 tons of fish and shrimps. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0249 GMT 25 Oct 79 OW]

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

SRV, USSR WORKERS BUILD HYDROELECTRIC POWER PROJECT

OWO40728 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 4 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Nov, VNA--The construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power project on the Da River, the largest river-harnessing project of its kind in Vietnam, will officially start with Soviet assistance soon.

The 980-kilometer Da River--one of the Red River's four tributaries, and the second largest river in Vietnam--supplied by 4,500 kms of smaller rivers and streams which all form a basin of 52,000 square kms, flows into the Red River at the rate of 58 billion cubic metres a year.

The Da River, with many rapids and waterfalls, is a source of flooding, but it also has a considerable dormant potential for hydroelectric power.

A comprehensive plan to transform and exploit the Red River system, featuring the harnessing of the Da River, was charted by the Vietnamese Government as long as 20 years ago. And on September 2, 1971, the first surveying drill was made at a place not far from the provincial town of Hoa Binh.

Vietnamese cadres and workers, with the help of Soviet experts, institutions and factories, have solved a series of complex geological problems in drawing necessary maps and collecting hydrological data covering the last 70 years to determine the site of the main dam.

The company specializing in surveying hydroelectric power has drilled a total of 30,000 metres, dug 3,000 kilometres of tunnel and carried out geological experiments by modern methods.

Highway No 6 linking Hanoi and Hoa Binh provincial town has also been enlarged together with the building of ferro-concrete roads, residential quarters and other utility projects for technicians and workers, and a series of auxiliary works.

It is estimated that construction of the entire project requires the removal of 7.8 million cubic metres of earth and stone, digging of 1.6 million cubic metres, embanking of 2.6 million cubic metres, and the laying of 2.2 million cubic metres of concrete.

Hundreds of Soviet experts, male and female, and tens of thousands of Vietnamese engineers and workers are working hard to seal the flow of the Da River and simultaneously, tame the Red River. The future hydroelectric power plant on the Da River will provide almost two million kilowatts.

CSO: 4220

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PREPARATIONS COMPLETED FOR HOA BINH HYDROELECTRIC PLANT

OWJ00855 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 30 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA 3 Oct--Preparatory work for the construction of the Da River's Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant has been completed to coincide with celebrations of the 62nd anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

This is a major project built with the assistance of the party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union. Thousands of Soviet specialists and a great quantity of complete equipment and materials have been sent to the construction site.

The preparatory work involved more than 20,000 Vietnamese engineers and workers from various central and local bodies including the ministries of power and coal, building, transport and communication, and national defense. It began with the first test drill on 2 September 1971, the 26th anniversary of Vietnam's national day. Since then, geological workers have drilled a total of more than 30,000 metres into the river bed, mountain sides and river banks. Over 3,000 metres of tunnels have been dug through mountains. Cartographical work for major and minor constructions have also been finished.

In particular, Vietnamese engineers and workers have recently built 650 metres of tunnels and punctually supplied Soviet experts with geological figures necessary for designing the project's underground system.

Building workers have moved more than 4.8 million cubic metres of earth, used 285,000 cubic metres of rock, gravel and sand, and poured more than 54,000 cubic metres of concrete. With almost 32.3 million bricks made from local materials, they have built 108,000 square metres of floor for houses and public utilities for 12 subdistricts of Hoa Binh, a future hydroelectric city.

Several minor projects have been commissioned; they include a prefab-making enterprise, garages for truck repairs and maintenance, a sawmill, a quarry, and brick and lime kilns. A high-voltage transmission grid totalling 31.4 kilometres has also been put into service.

Highway 6 linking Hanoi to Hoa Binh has been upgraded and widened and the 35 kilovolt transmission line from the provincial capital of Ha Long to the construction site has been also completed.

CSO: 4220

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PROGRESS ON CONSTRUCTION OF BAI BANG PAPER MILL REPORTED

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 12 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by Lam Quy: "The Bai Bang Paper Mill is About To Go Into Production"]

[Text] VNA news: After almost 5 years of construction, now, the Bai Bang Paper Mill, which Sweden helped us build, is urgently completing construction of the power shop in order to put it into production in December this year and is striving to finish installing paper-pulping machine No 2 by the end of this year in order to begin producing paper in March 1980.

Located on Highway 2, 15 kilometers west of Viet Tri, the Bai Bang Paper Mill, with a capacity of 55,000 tons of paper per year, has been built on an area of almost 100 hectares and it has a favorable location for road, rail and river communications.

The mill includes the following main shops: the pulp shop, the pulping shop and the power shop. This is without mentioning the following system of support shops: water, chemicals and machine repair shops.

The pulp shop has a system of production chains, where [everything] from cutting and pulverizing the raw materials to cooking them into paper pulp is automated, with a capacity of 192 tons of paper pulp per day.

The pulping shop has two large paper-pulping machines and a capacity of 55,000 tons of paper per year.

The main products of the Bai Bang Paper Mill are writing paper, book printing paper, paper for students, book jacket paper, typing paper and wrapping paper.

The power shop, with a capacity of 28,000 kilowatts, directly supports the requirements of the automated production chains.

By the end of July 1979, the units participating in constructing the Bai Bang Paper Mill had completed 90 percent of the construction work and 60 percent of the assembly work. After almost 5 years of constructing the

mill, we have excavated and emplaced more than 1.5 million cubic meters of earth, leveled hundreds of thousands of cubic meters of earth to make level surfaces, laid more than 76,300 cubic meters of concrete, built 50,000 cubic meters of walls, installed more than 30,000 meters of pipes, used 3,000 tons of steel in constructing and installing the exterior casing and transported and installed 26,000 tons of equipment and machinery.

Along with constructing the mill, we soon drew up plans and constructed a raw materials area, consisting of 140,000 hectares concentrated in Ham Yen, Bac Quang and Son Duong districts in Ha Tuyen Province, Song Lo and Lap Thach districts in Vinh Phu Province and a number of districts in Hoang Lien Son. Between 1965 and 1978, we afforested 43,700 hectares in trees that provide the raw materials for paper and, of this, 50 percent of the area can be harvested. This is without mentioning the tens of millions of bamboo plants of various types that have grown naturally.

When officially put into operation, each year the Bai Bang Paper Mill will consume approximately 250,000 tons of raw materials to make paper pulp. However, at present, the projects that support the afforestation, cutting and raw materials transportation requirements have fulfilled only about 10 percent of the plan. We must do a rather large amount of work: build 1,850 kilometers of roads of various types, in which are 800 kilometers of supply roads and more than 1,000 kilometers of new roads going into the raw materials zones.

In order to prepare for the mill to begin operating immediately after it is inaugurated, almost 700 cadres, engineers and technical workers at the key positions in the mill's automated production chains have been provided training and supplementary training and many of these were sent abroad to study.

Later, after it has begun production, the Bai Bang Paper Mill will make a notable contribution to supplying paper for the people and for cultural and educational development.

11943
CSO: 4209

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

CHANGES AT HAIPHONG PORT

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 31 Aug 79 pp 3,7

[Article by Sy Chan: "Changes at Haiphong Port"]

[Text] We came to Haiphong Port at a time when it had just completed three months of its plan to reorganize production as regards the unloading and warehousing link. During these three months the port had undergone real changes after having struggled against the old ways of doing things. Now the new has triumphed over the old.

Haiphong Port has 12 piers. Each pier has from 3 to 4 conveyor belts for unloading purposes. The whole port has 25 derricks and more than 50 cranes, plus 300 trucks. The plan was to unload and warehouse 8,000 tons of goods a day on the average. If one considered only the equipment capacity and the port's unloading and warehousing capabilities, then the port had more than enough to fulfill the plan. Yet never before had it done so. Before June 1979 the highest average productivity reached was only a little more than 7,000 tons per day.

Studies have pointed out to many reasons for this inability to fulfill the plan but the essential reason still remains that the organization of unloading personnel had become irrational and unscientific. It used to be that the port had up to nearly 40 unloading channels. Each channel had its crane operators, truck drivers and porters. Workers belonging to different cells such as the truckdriving cell, the crane operating cell, and the unloading and warehousing cell were sent to work together at the various unloading points. Each such point is called a composite cell and each such cell did not have a common cell leader. On the contrary, the truck and equipment cells were scattered over the port and thus unable to coordinate their actions. Each unloading channel also belonged to several lines of command, making it impossible for the the port director to oversee and direct the total unloading and warehousing link. Work absenteeism, passivity and abandon of goods were all very common. The port's unloading capacity dropped, registered ups and downs and rarely reached the level needed to fulfill the plan. This situation has lasted for decades, limiting the port's capacity to absorb imported goods. For this reason it

became imperative to improve upon and reorganize production as regards this particular link. This became especially urgent in the new situation.

On 10 May 1979 Haiphong Port boldly put into operation the new formula for production reorganization. Previously existing cells were eliminated. The entire port is divided up into nine unloading and warehousing brigades working in the main port area and other brigades working in the secondary port areas. These brigades are called comprehensive unloading brigades. Each brigade is formed of over 200 workers who are divided into 6 cells working in 3 shifts. Each brigade is given charge of a boat and each cell works on one unloading channel. In all the cells there are porters, truck drivers, crane operators, unloading agents, transportation workers, etc. under the unified command of a cell leader. The trucks used to be managed by the trucking cell, which means that the drivers could use the trucks for their own purposes, but now all the trucks belong to a common garage for the entire port. The trucks are now managed by the station. Going into a shift, the drivers would come to get their trucks and driving orders in accordance with the work allocation determined by the comprehensive unloading brigade chief.

This new production reorganization formula helps first of all the port director in having direct control of the unloading and warehousing of commodities down to the level of the shifts and the cells, thus firmly grasping the daily productivity and operations. This enables him to closely manage the labor force, the equipment and the goods, and to regulate the work in a rational and concrete fashion.

Nonetheless, when the new formula was applied for the first time, the entire port was in a state of fever. Toward the end of the month the productivity dropped radically. The cranes and trucks broke down one after the other. The new brigades and cells were unable to control their personnel. This confusion lasted two weeks. In May the port realized only 50 percent of its plan. The port director, the cadres from various offices and departments rushed down to the piers to guide and manage the operations. The new difficulties gradually emerged which were found in the basic irrationality of the uniform wages system. The truck drivers and crane operators who used to receive technicians' salaries were now equated with unskilled labor receiving a porter's salary. Hosts of contradictions also came into the open between the drivers and operators and the cell leaders or brigade chiefs who have no technical knowhow. The workers who had been used to working 4 shifts of 6 hours each, having 6 hours of rest a day while receiving a high income, were now shifted into 3-shift days of 8 hours each, yielding a reduced income, which is why they protested.

The port director collected all the difficulties found in the new formula and worked on their solutions. First of all it was decided that the wages should be paid to each categories of workers in accordance with the realities of their work. Production thus gradually became stabilized. The June unloading productivity picked up and in July it became even more

satisfactory. Whereas the average productivity in unloading and warehousing goods for a day was 570 tons per day in the months preceding the reorganization of production, it reached 734 tons in July, representing an increase of 28.7 percent. The total production for the month reached 104 percent of the planned level, representing an increase of 21.9 percent as compared to the same period last year. During the month 39 boats were turned around, an unprecedented record. The number of hours spent by the boats at the port was reduced by 9 days as compared with the month before and by 2 days as compared with the plan. The unloading and warehousing productivity reached approximately 8,000 tons per day. On some days this went up to 10,000 tons. The average ton/unloading channel/shift productivity reached 55.51 tons, representing an increase of 6.5 tons as compared to April. The workers' day wage reached 3.56 dong on the average, representing an increase of 11.2 percent as compared to the previous months.

In mid-August when we are still here, the port keeps on realizing its daily plan, which shows that Haiphong Port has truly undergone a change. It is clear that in realizing the new production formula, the comrade leaders of the port intend to gradually bring the production processes at the port into specialization and mechanization. At the present time, however, at practically all the production lines in unloading and warehousing there still lacks uniformity of procedure. The machinery and equipment and trucks have been used only for their most fundamental functions. The manual workers are still in the majority, which explains why we have not been able to promote the full unloading capacity of the port. To overcome this temporary weakness, the port is putting in application the experience of the Soviet Union and proceeding to organize classes whereby the porters could be trained to do all sorts of things such as driving trucks, operating cranes and mechanized dollies, etc.

There is however one thing noted by everybody here and that is, there are still too many goods piling up, lying here and there all over the port, on the ways leading to the port, exposed to wind and rain. Many rare and precious commodities are still not being transferred fast to another location for safer storage and protection. In looking into the situation we learn that in the entire port there are only 4,500 square meters of storage space, which means a maximum capacity of 120,000 tons. The amount of goods still piled up at the port comes to 80,000 tons or an excess of 30,000 tons above the allowable level. This has no small bearing on the unloading and transfer of commodities taken from the ships coming from abroad. Though the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the City of Haiphong and the management units of the port have met on several occasions to discuss the issue of port clearing, this question has seen only very slow action towards a solution.

There is so much to do and the obstacles need immediate attention. Nonetheless, Haiphong Port is gradually being stabilized and has registered much progress in the realization of the new production formula. The re-

suits seen in July and August are affirming the value of management improvement in production and marking a development towards large-scale production in the coming days, thus making Haiphong Port deserving of its name as the main focus of the heroic port city.

1751

CSO: 4209

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

PLAN FOR 1979 GENERAL CENSUS PROMULGATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Oct 79 p 2

[Plan for 1979 General Census--NHAN DAN footnote: Certain provisions of the plan have been amended according to Plan No 123/TDTDS-TW of 1 August 1979 of the Central Committee for the Guidance of the General Census]

[Text] Based on the objectives, requirements, scope, targets, substance and date of the 1979 general census according to Decision No 183-CP of 20 July 1978 of the Council of Ministers, the Central Committee for the Guidance of the General Census has determined the following plan to carry out the general census:

1. Principal Tasks Involved in the 1979 General Census

1. Population Investigation and Registration

It is necessary to organize the registration of the entire population residing on Vietnamese territory without omitting or duplicating any person, household or population center.

During the general census, census cadres must directly call on each and every household in the areas assigned to them to inquire about each person usually residing in the household and must write down all the information obtained in the columns of the "population registration sheets." (Concerning individual families, census cadres must ask the family heads or their representatives about all the family members and write down the information; for collective households, census cadres must directly ask each member and write down the information without going through the medium of the heads of the collective households or the persons in charge of human affairs). For registration purposes, census cadres must absolutely not use documents copied from records of household registration and grain ration; nor must they rely on commodity purchase cards...

After filling in the sheets, census cadres must read them over to the heads of individual families or the registered members of collective households and have them confirm the accuracy.

If some people in a collective household or all members of an individual household are absent throughout the population registration period, census cadres must prepare registration documents by seeking information through birth certificates, household registration books and materials supplied by acquaintances of these households and people.

Everyday, census cadres must examine the registration sheets made out during the day and the heads of census teams must review all these sheets and promptly make supplementary corrections on the sheets marked with deficiencies.

General census guidance committees at all levels--especially at the district, village and equivalent levels--must assign a sufficient number of cadres to closely follow low level units in order to strictly guide the population registration and rapidly solve problems throughout the registration period.

2. Verification

After completing the population registration, a recheck must be conducted to detect omissions and duplicate registrations of population and to control the quality of census documents. It is necessary to recheck 20 percent of the total census area in the cities and delta countryside and 10 percent of the total census area in the mountainous countryside. In villages including 10 census areas, 1 area must be rechecked. Typical units chosen for certification purposes must be picked up at random.

In conducting the recheck, verification cadres must not carry along the "census cadres' notebooks" and the population registration sheets when calling on each household to ask the household head again about each of its members and to write down the information obtained on a recheck sheet. (Special guidelines will be issued on the recheck).

3. Compilation of Census Documents

This task will be started immediately after completing the recheck. Both methods--manual and mechanical calculations--will be applied. (A special plan will be worked out for the compilation of numerical data)

a. It is necessary to organize the marking of code numbers on population registration sheets to prepare for the compilation. Simple code numbers will be inscribed by census cadres and complex ones by the district level or equivalent. (Special guidelines will be issued on the inscribing of code numbers)

b. As sectors which will carry out the census according to special plans, the Ministries of National Defense and Interior will recapitulate the result of the census effected within their own scopes and send it to the chairman of the Central Committee for the Guidance of the General Census; The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in particular, will directly send its census documents to the Central Committee for the Guidance of the General Census for compilation purposes.

II. Steps to be Taken

1. Preparatory Step

Beside completing the preparatory tasks according to Directive No 379-TTg of 21 July 1978 and Circular No 01-TDTS of 17 September 1978, it is necessary to satisfactorily carry out the following tasks:

a. Organize the dissemination of the present plan among various levels (dissemination to be completed by 25 August 1979 at the village and equivalent levels) to enable each level to actively draw up a plan and program of action from the preparatory step to the completion of the general census as a whole.

b. Delimit census areas for census cadres: as a nationwide average, each census cadre will be responsible for registering 500 persons in 10 days; this norm may be over 600 persons in cities, about 500 in the delta rural areas, about 400 in the lowlands of the mountainous region and about 300 in the highlands of the mountainous region. For the border areas, Meo highlands, sea islands and western Nam Bo swampy areas which are thinly populated, lower norms may be fixed by the local Committees for the Guidance of the General Census after considering the specific situation in each area.

c. Select and assign a sufficient number of census cadres and census team heads (1 team head in charge of 4 census cadres on the average) and appoint an additional 10 percent of this number of cadres as a reserve for the census and compilation tasks; (it is advisable to mobilize on-the-spot cadres, except in special cases when cadres must be transferred from other areas).

It is necessary to provide training and advanced training for teaching cadres at all levels and to train a contingent of census and compilation cadres, code number marking cadres and census team heads (examination on completion of training).

d. Distribute the draft budget, census documents and other means necessary for the general census to the grassroots units (village level and equivalent).

e. Complete an adequate system of signal and liaison among various levels to promote the guidance of the general census, with special attention to be paid to remote regions such as border areas and sea islands where traveling conditions are difficult.

f. Launch an intensive and broad propaganda campaign among the masses to explain the 1979 general census policy and especially the significance and substance of the population registration.

2. Steps to be Taken to Carry out the General Census

(From 26 September 1979 to 15 October 1979)

a. From 26 to 30 September, it is necessary to make a general inspection of all the preparatory steps and to promptly correct shortcomings in order to readily shift to the population registration.

During this period, census cadres must be present at the assigned areas to examine and compare the actual situation with the number of households to be registered according to census area charts and to the lists of numbers of houses, households and population as mentioned in the "census cadres' notebooks." Census cadres must call on households included in the assigned areas to help and prepare them to fill in the columns in the population registration sheets, and also to make appointments for their next visit for registration.

b. From 0700 of 1 October through 10 October, the population registration will be carried on in all localities throughout the country. Every day and until completion of the population registration, local Committee for the Guidance of the General Census at the higher level.

c. From 11 to 13 October, it is necessary to review population registration documents and, at the same time, to carry out a supplemental registration of households or persons not registered during the census and registration period (either because they were traveling at that time or for other reasons).

By and through 15 October, census and verification cadres must hand over all census, verification and supplemental registration documents to Committees for the Guidance of the General Census at the grassroots level (village or equivalent).

d. From 15 to 25 October, grassroots units must, as a preliminary step, recapitulate the result of the population census and registration and rapidly report to districts which will sum up the grassroots documents and report to provinces; provinces will, in turn, compile the districts' documents and report to the central level on 25 October at the latest.

In November, the Central Committee for the Guidance of the General Census will organize the initial compilation of the census documents of provinces, cities and special census sectors and send to the government a preliminary report on the result of the nationwide general census (with the total population to be broken down into males and females, for urban and rural areas and according to administrative units--provinces, districts and villages.

Concerning six border provinces (where war broke out recently), the population registration must be organized 10 days before the date of the nationwide general census and all preparations must be completed by 15 September. From 15 to 20 September, a general inspection of all preparations must be effected. From 21 to 30 September, the population registration must be carried out (the number of persons in each household must be reckoned as of the date census cadres come for registration but their ages must be reckoned as of 0000 on 1 October 1979). On 1 October--the date of the nationwide general census--census cadres will only have to reexamine population registration sheets to make corrections and additions (care to be taken not to omit any household or person or duplicate their registration, especially in areas adjoining the frontier where the people's situation is not yet stable).

By 5 October at the latest, census cadres must hand over all population registration sheets to the Committees for the Guidance of the General Census at the grassroots level. Grassroots units must quickly examine the sheets and send them to the district Committees for the Guidance of the General Census which, in turn, must examine the sheets and quickly transmit them (by 10 October at the latest) to the provincial Committees for the Guidance of the General Census which will start compilation.

3. Compilation of Census Documents

A specific plan and guidelines will be issued for the subsequent steps concerning the compilation of census documents.

After completing the manual compilation, provinces and cities will start recapitulating the general census and congratulating and rewarding units and individuals having scored many achievements during the general census. The central level will, in turn, make another recapitulation and report to the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers in mid 1980.

III. Some Problems in Organizing and Guiding the General Census

1. This general census will be carried out at a time when the entire country is busy with many major tasks aimed at building the economy, overcoming the aftermaths of typhoons and floods and defending the fatherland. Provincial and municipal people's committees must closely guide the various levels and sectors; make cadres, party members and the masses clearly understand the important significance of the 1979 general census; and plan to coordinate the census with other local tasks from the preparatory step to the census completion in order to ensure successful implementation and completion on schedule of the general census while satisfactorily carrying out other tasks.

2. This general census will be carried out throughout the country and is, therefore, a major task involving the entire people. To make the general census uniform, scientific and accurate, provincial and municipal people's committees must lead the various sectors and levels to strictly implement the directives and resolutions of the Party Central Committee and government on the general census as well as the specific regulations issued by the Central Committee for the Guidance of the General Census and to firmly overcome subjective views and the habit of working superficially, at one own's convenience and with a low sense of responsibility, disregarding the systems and regulations set forth by high echelons and unilaterally deciding on problems beyond one's competence.

3. Guidance must be provided for the information, press, cultural and educational sectors and mass organizations to coordinate with the Committees for the Guidance of the General Census at the same levels to work out plans to launch an intensive and broad propaganda campaign among the masses to explain to them the meaning and objectives of the general census and to motivate each and everyone to eagerly participate and self-consciously make accurate and complete declarations.

Propaganda must be continuous and have a realistic theme conformable to each census stage and to the characteristics of each area and the people of all walks of life. In carrying out propaganda, it is necessary to take the initiative to seek to understand and solve the people's worries and to promptly explain and correct erroneous views and acts prejudicial to the census. Where the political situation is not yet stable, provincial and district people's committees must coordinate with the locally stationed armed forces to plan and organize adequate protection for the general census task as well as census cadres and documents, especially in the Sino-Vietnamese border areas where the national security and defense situation is still rather complex. All census documents must be vigilantly protected at safe places to avoid losses and deterioration. Concerning the northern border districts, all the tasks connected with the compilation of census documents must be transferred to provinces where they will be jointly carried out by provinces and districts (villages are exempt from these tasks). The Central Committee for the Guidance of the General Census will send a number of cadres to help the border provinces compile documents.

4. To carry out the general census, the organizational task and the task concerning cadres must be closely guided and special attention must be paid to reinforcing Committees for the Guidance of the General Census at all levels, setting up a census apparatus which is effective from high to low echelons, selecting and improving a contingent of census and verification cadres. The criteria to be applied to select census cadres are political credibility and ability to motivate the masses and to fulfill the assigned tasks; moreover, it is necessary to pick out a number of grassroots cadres conversant with the local situation and having good relationships with the masses. All cadres in charge of guiding the census at the grassroots level and census and compilation cadres must be adequately trained to achieve specialized skills and understand working methods. Training must include practical training followed by inspection and tasks will be assigned only after requirements are met. The provincial and municipal levels must send additional cadres to the district level, especially to weak areas in order to enable districts to satisfactorily organize the census.

5. Appropriations for the census must be used most sparingly. The levels and sectors concerned must estimate most accurately the requirements in personnel, money, documents and equipment necessary to the census by taking into consideration the need to fully use all the existing means, to do their utmost to motivate all the mobilizable forces and to resolutely avoid or reduce the unnecessary expenses.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Phạm Anh [PHAN ANH]

Chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; on 13 October 1979 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of a delegation of the World Peace Council. (NHAN DAN 14 Oct 79 p 4)

Nguyễn Thanh Bình [NGUYEENX THANH BINH]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister of Water Conservancy; on 16 October 1979 he accompanied Premier Phạm Văn Đông on a visit to the Water Conservancy College. (NHAN DAN 18 Oct 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Chí [NGUYEENX VAWN CHIS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Chief of the Central Control Committee of the Central Committee of the VCP; during September 1979 he headed a delegation from his committee on a visit to Poland. (NHAN DAN 17 Oct 79 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Cung [NGUYEENX VAWN CUNG]

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; Head of the Water Conservancy College; on 16 October 1979 he accompanied Premier Phạm Văn Đông on a tour of his college. (NHAN DAN 18 Oct 79 p 1)

Phùng Mạnh Cung [PHUNG MANHJ CUNG]

*SRV Ambassador to Mongolia; on 12 October 1979 he attended the signing of a trade and currency exchange protocol between the SRV and Mongolia. (NHAN DAN 16 Oct 79 p 4)

Mai Dường [MAI ZUWOWNG]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Phu Khanh Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Phu Khanh Province; his article "Phu Khanh Develops a Stable and Comprehensive Mass Physical Education and Sports Movement" appeared in the cited source. (THE DUC THE THAO 22 Sep 79 p 4)

Lê Quang Đạo [LEE QUANG DAOJ]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; on 9 October 1979 he attended a meeting to mark the 25th Anniversary of the liberation of Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 10 Oct 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Định [NGUYEENX THIJ DINHJ]

*Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with People of All Nations; on 13 October 1979 she attended the arrival in Hanoi of a delegation of the World Peace Council. (NHAN DAN 14 Oct 79 p 4)

Chu Đổ [CHU DOOX]

Vice Minister of Building; he is the author of an article in this issue on fulfilling the plan for the last half of 1979 and making good preparations for the 1980 plan in the building sector. (XAY DUNG No 7, Jul 79 pp 1-2)

Nguyễn Hoàn [NGUYEENX HOANS], *Lt Col

Coauthor of an article in this issue entitled, "Offensive Campaigns by Regional Armed Forces," dealing with the war of resistance against the United States. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 9, Sep 79 pp 65-71)

Đinh Gia Khánh [DINH GIA KHANHS]

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; recently he awarded a banner to the youth of Nghe Tinh Province for work on the Vach Bac drainage canal. (TIEN PHONG 25 Sep-1 Oct 79 p 2)

Mai Thúc Lân [MAI THUCS LAAN]

*Head of the Agriculture Service, Ha Bac Province; his article "Ha Bac Experiences in Winter Crop Production" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Oct 79 p 2)

Nguyễn Thành Lê [NGUYEENX THANH LEE]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; on 13 October 1979 attended the arrival in Hanoi of a delegation of the World Peace Council. (NHAN DAN 14 Oct 79 p 4)

Nguyễn Xuân Lương [NGUYEENX XUAAN LUWOWNG], *Lt Col

Author of an article in this issue entitled "Rear Services Management in Combat." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 9, Sep 79 pp 31-38)

Nguyễn Hữu Mão [NGUYEENX HUWUX MAOX], Lieutenant Colonel

His article on staff work appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Oct 79 p 3)

Trần Hoài Nam [TRAANF HOAIF NAM]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; on 13 October 1979 attended the arrival in Hanoi of a delegation of the World Peace Council. (NHAN DAN 14 Oct 79 p 4)

Đỗ Xuân Oanh [DOOX XUAAN OANH]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; on 13 October 1979 attended the arrival in Hanoi of a delegation of the World Peace Council. (NHAN DAN 14 Oct 79 p 4)

Cao Phát [CAO PHATS], *Col

Coauthor of an article in this issue entitled, "Offensive Campaigns by Regional Armed Forces," dealing with the war of resistance against the United States. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 9, Sep 79 pp 65-71)

Hoàng Xuân Sinh [HOANGF XUAAN SINHS]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; on 13 October 1979 attended the arrival in Hanoi of a delegation of the World Peace Council. (NHAN DAN 14 Oct 79 p 4)

Phạm Đình Sơn [PHAMJ DINHF SOWN]

Vice Minister of Forestry; on 15 October 1979 he signed an agreement with a Lao representative on agricultural, forestry and water conservancy cooperation between the SRV and Laos. (NHAN DAN 16 Oct 79 p 4)

Phạm Huy Thông [PHAMJ HUY THOONG]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; on 13 October 1979 attended the arrival in Hanoi of a delegation of the World Peace Council. (NHAN DAN 14 Oct 79 p 4)

Lê Trang [LEE TRANG]

*Head of Europe Department 1, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 10 October 1979 he attended a reception for a delegation from the Foreign Ministry of Hungary. (NHAN DAN 11 Oct 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Song Tùng [NGUYEENX SONG TUNGF]

Vice Minister of Labor; his article "Compete With the Viet Tri Paper Factory to Insure Work Safety and Promote Production" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Oct 79 p 2)

Vũ Ngọc Tường [VUX NGOCJ TUWOWNG]

*Deputy Head of the War Invalid and Social Welfare Service, Bac Thai Province; his letter responding to a complaint on monetary allowances appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Oct 79 p 2)

Trần Vĩ [TRAANF VIX]

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; on 9 October 1979 he attended a meeting to mark the 25th Anniversary of the liberation of Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 10 Oct 79 p 1)

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